ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,320—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World"

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7688	E. H. Gorion..	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery....	11th "
R.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson ...	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer.....	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	6287		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ..	9th "
R.M.I. EGYPT	8000	H. F. Briscoe...	16th "
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny.....	23rd "
R.M.I. ARABIA	3900	J. L. Paulit ...	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ...	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4361	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny ..	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7688	W. B Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ...	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	6287	.....	10th "
† CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny ...	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe...	24th "

The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,813	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BOCQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,109	13th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1(5)	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

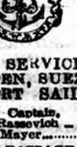
Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Esseoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 30, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
VARRA	4,255	Colspeiller	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURBACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 3rd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bureh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 2nd June, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 10th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 30th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	M. Saporito	..	21st June 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 336.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900: nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 980.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 20th June, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Esseoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 1st of August 1898.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.

Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS. Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay

TREACHER & CO., LD.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to call attention to their Stock of Groceries and Provisions, which is composed only of Goods bought from the VERY BEST SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN EUROPE, and which, by being replenished by New Goods by every through Mail, is kept in a condition of CONSTANT FRESHNESS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE—Cools the Blood .....Re. 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION—Relives the Irritation... ,, 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER—Makes the Skin Comfortable... ,, 0-12

ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

READING AND LONDON.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Imian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	"
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	"
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	"
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	"

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS

FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY INSURANCE GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD'S CERTIFICATE

attached to each bottle affords conclusive evidence that

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

contains NOTHING which can injure the MOST DELICATE SKIN.

It is a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND and is ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM THE OBJECTIONABLE AND INJURIOUS CHEMICALS such as PARAFFIN, LEAD, SULPHUR, &c., now so extensively used in HAIR PREPARATIONS and many of which after first forcing the growth leave the hair in a state of COLLAPSE and DECAY.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

The FINEST DRESSING MADE for EVERY PURPOSE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A COMPLETE FOOD,

Affording at once an enriching Stimulant FOR THE BLOOD and an aid to the growth and reconstruction of THE BONY TISSUES of the body.

UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED

IN ANÆMIA in young and rapidly growing persons in ladies after prolonged nursing and other causes of bodily exhaustion.

IN ALL DEBILITATING DISEASES—Scrofula, Rickets, Caries of the Bone, etc., etc.

IN CASES OF WEAKENED HEALTH arising from Overwork, Worry, Climate, &c.

KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD,

(Prepared according to PROF. PARRISH'S Formula) is the FINEST PREPARATION of its kind always fresh and in the best condition, and thus SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED ARTICLES.

Re. 1 and 1-12 Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good [illegible] Rs. 10 only.—[illegible] several [illegible], price six for [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FINE ART CATALOGUES.

The Best and Most Complete and Artistic Guide to the Royal Academy and New Gallery.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES, 1898,

Will be published in Five Parts at As. 12 each; or Handsomely bound in One Volume, price, Rs. 5-10.

PICTURES of the YEAR, 1898—Annas 12.

Under the License of the Proprietor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

With about 250 Photographic Reproductions of Pictures at the Royal Academy, New Gallery, &c., Crown 4to, in Orange-coloured Wrapper.

Illustrated Catalogue of the PARIS SALON, for 1898, Rs. 2-4.

Containing about 400 Reproductions in facsimile after the Original Drawings of the Artists.

Academy Notes, 1898—Annas 12.

Containing as usual a number of Important Copyright Pictures by Members and Associates of the Royal Academy which will not be found in any other Publication.

LE NU Au Salon. | Champs Elysees. Champs de Mars. | Rs. 3-12 each.

With Frontispieces in Colours.

"Black and White" Fine Art Reproductions Of the Principal Galleries, 1893, Annas 12.

Illustrated Catalogue of the Salon des Beaux Arts, Rs. 2-10.

These handsome records of the Year's Art generally run out of print shortly after publication.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN" from MARSEILLES are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK No. 6. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 31st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

MR. E. BACHRACH will ACT as AGENT to this Company in Bombay during my temporary absence on leave.

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June, 1898.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMSITS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the afternoon of the TABUT IMMERSION DAY a portion of the ESPLANADE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODI BANDAR will be CLOSED to traffic during such time as the Tabut Procession is passing.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 28th May, 1898.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1897, has been declared and will be payable at the Company's Registered Office, Alice Buildings, No. 33, Horaby Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1898, to Members whose names were on the Company's Register on the 16th May, 1898, on production of their Share-Certificates.

Members, except those residing at Ahmedabad, can obtain their Dividend Warrants by applying at our Office.

Members residing at Ahmedabad can obtain their Dividend Warrants and Dividends from the Company's Clerk at that place.

By Order of the Board,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given to CONSIGNEES and their Agents that on and from 3rd June, 1898, they must, as notified in the Company's current Goods Tariff, take delivery of part or incomplete consignments of Goods, as well as of whole consignments. They will only be required to sign on the Delivery Sheet for the actual Goods received.

Owing to the slow deliveries taken at Wari Bunder during the present pressure, and consequent large accumulation of Goods there, until further notice all Goods remaining on the Company's premises at Wari Bunder after the advertised free time, will not only be subject to the usual Wharfage but remain at the entire and sole risk of Consignees as regards loss or damage.

H. C. RADFORD
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st May, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE SINI-KHARGPUR SECTION OF THE SINI-HOWRAH EXTENSION.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India the following stations between SINI and KHARGPUR for MIDNAPUR will be OPENED for Goods traffic from 1st June in local booking, and from 1st July for Passengers and through booking of Goods with Foreign Railways and also for paid message traffic:—

Gomharra	11	miles from Sini.
Kalimati	18	"
Asansol	27	"
Mohofis	34	"
Ghatsila	40	"
Nursinghur	47	"
Chakulia	60	"
Gidni	67	"
Jhargram	77	"
Surdiah	86	"
Kalaikundah	95	"
Kharagpur (for Midnapur)	100	"

Information regarding rates and fares can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 25th May, 1898.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN TRADING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Grain Trading Co., Ld., will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 12, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June, 1898, at 3 p.m., when the Subjoined resolution which was passed at the Meeting of the Company, held on the 26th day of May, 1898, will be Submitted for Confirmation as a special resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up
"voluntarily under the provisions
"of the Indian Companies Act, 1882,
"and that Messrs. Narandas Purshotumdas
"and Govindjee Thackersey
"Mooljee be and they are hereby
"appointed liquidators without remuneration
"for the purpose of such winding up."

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Chairman.

Bombay, 31st May, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country customers, personally attended on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Tyres per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	15
Examining and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BEAN, &c., Supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices on Thursday, the 9th June, 1898, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, intimating, with reference to his nomination as a member of certain committees of the Corporation, that being about to proceed on leave out of India he has tendered to Government his resignation of office as a member of the Corporation.

2. Government Resolution, General Department, appointing Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E. M. Inst. C. E. to be a member of the Corporation, vice the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C. E., resigned.

3. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from Mr. B. Phillips, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

Letter from Mr. B. Phillips, intimating that he resigns his seat on the Corporation.

4. Government letter, General Department, stating that H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to raise the monthly salary of Mr. T. G. H. Snow, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, to Rs. 3,000.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

5. Recommending sanction to the payment of compassionate allowance of Rs. 360 to the widow and four children of Mr J. Pinto, late Sub-Inspector, Health Department.

6. Recommending sanction (1) to the remission of the charges for 12 halalkhors, 3 cart-drivers, and 3 cart-fillers employed at the private hospitals for plague and the segregation camps and 3 attendants employed at Haines Road Cemetery; and (2) to the debit of the charges in question to the advances for the suppression of the plague.

7. Recommending that approval be given to the payment to Government, under protest and without prejudice to the interest of the Municipality, of Rs. 12,000, being half of the rent of the land on the Esplanade occupied by the Municipal workshops from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

8. Recommending sanction (1) to the purchase during 1897-98 of road metal, sand and sandstone and rubble at a cost of Rs. 8,573-5-7; and (2) to this charge being defrayed from the general head of repairs for 1898-99.

9. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting that only three chowkies have been constructed for the use of cemetery Markoons at the following places at a cost of Rs. 572 out of the grant, Rs. 650, provided for in the Budget for 1897-98, for four chowkies for the karkoons:—(a) Tank Bunder Mahomedan Burial Ground; (b) Futka Talao near Sion-Dadar Road, Matunga, (c) Lane leading to Cemetery No. 45, Mahim Beach.

Resolution of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

10. Forwarding Memorandum, from the Commissioner, reporting the writing off of Rs. 557 being the book-value of a hay waker gedding which had to be destroyed.

11. Placing on record its sense of appreciation of Mr. Harrew's services, and recommending the purchase from him of his compendium on matters Municipal, for a sum of at least Rs. 15,000.

12. Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner reporting the writing off of Rs. 3,627-11-10, being the book-value of 33 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 28th February, 1898.

13. Recommending sanction to grants amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,75,500, from surplus Cash Balance, and of grants amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 15,98,710, from Loan Funds, the said sums being respectively portions of unexpended budget grants for 1896-97 and previous years for wages of Establishment and for works still in progress.

14. Recommending sanction to the making and fixing of four pair of gates at the Love Grove Sluices at a cost of Rs. 7,843.

15. Recommending sanction to the cost Rs. 6.5, of diverting the avoid drain under the low level road on the south of the west approach of the Falkland Road overbridges.

16. Recommending sanction to the payment to the Gas Company of Rs. 53-1-6, to meet the cost of shifting a 3in. gas main that came in the line of the foundations of the new flight of steps from Sloater Road to Falkland Road overbridge.

17. Reporting on letter from Messrs. Bhowanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, L.M. & S., Frank D'couz, and other inhabitants of Kumbharwada Street, Dadar, complaining of offensive stench thereat from flooding by water.

18. Government letter, General Department (Plague), forwarding Government Resolution regarding plague administration in the city of Bombay.

Resolution of the Standing Committee, to the following effect:—

19. Forwarding for information of the Corporation Government Resolution, General Department, Plague, directing Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., to assume charge of the duties of the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee.

20. Forwarding Memoraadum from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, Public Works Department, on the subject of the grant of additional land at Cruikshank Road, required for the site of the Nusserwanji Manockji Petit Public Hall.

21. Letter from the Commissioner, recommending that the Jewish Burial Ground at Grant Road should be closed after the usual procedure under Section 438 of the Municipal Act III of 1888.

22. Government Resolution, Public Works Department, on the subject of the change of site for the proposed foot overbridge south of Marine Lines Station.

23. Memorandum from the Commissioner requesting sanction to permission being granted to Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co. to construct a roadway along the eastern half of the Municipal Tulsi pipe line ground from the Municipal Carrol Road Fire Brigade Station on the south side of the new mill buildings.

24. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the laying out of the line of a street from Sion Road to the Matunga Railway Station.

25. Memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the laying out of a street in continuation of Arab Lane.

26. Memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the laying out of a street in continuation of Kamathipura 15th Street.

27. Letter from the Commissioner, regarding the supply of mantles for incandescent gas lamps in the different Municipal Markets.

28. Letter from Sir George Cotton, Kt., requesting the Corporation to accept an enlargement of photographic group of Councillors.

29. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Committee of the Amalgamated Cyclists of Bombay enclosing memorial to the Corporation regarding the levy of tax on bicycles and bicycles.

30. Letter from Mr. R. Rogers to Dr. Lazario, requesting that he may be allowed to make a new banner similar to the one now in existence.

31. Memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting (a) what special measures, if any, have been adopted to obtain prompt information regarding any accidental bursts in water pipes and street connections, or any leakage or breakage of taps at public standpipes, that may occur in the city; and (b) whether any specific rules have been framed with regard thereto for the guidance of the inspecting staff to whom is the duty of reporting such broken pipes and taps assigned.

32. Memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting as regards the sanitary condition of Pahkwadi and Ambewadi.

33. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 6th April, 1898.

34. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding return of the assessment of properties for the quarter ending 31st March, 1898.

35. Letter from Mr. Revale Mohanduttu, L. M. & S., offering to supply on payment his fever specific for the treatment of plague.

36. Letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, thanking the Corporation for the Resolution passed by them with reference to his letters regarding the improvement of the condition of the City.

37. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to certain modifications on which the Tramway Company was allowed to double the Tram Track on Girgaum Road.

Notices of Motion to the following effect:—

1. From Mr. Nanabhai N. Katrak that the Commissioner be requested to take measures to bring into operation as soon as possible the scheme of the re-organization of the Health Department.

2. From Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai that all rules, by-laws, and standing orders, relating to the administration of the Municipality, be printed for the use of the members and be sold to the public.

3. From Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed that the Commissioner be requested to report (1) How many water connections have been cut off in the city as a plague measure since the beginning of plague? (2) What expenditure has been incurred in cutting off of the water-supply and putting up new standpipes? (3) Whether the adoption of this measure has had any effect on the recrudescence of plague in the houses in which the water-connections have been cut off? (4) Whether any connections have been restored after they were cut off and by whose? (5) authority. Whether the Commissioner will allow any of these connections to be restored and when?

4. From Mr. Acocelo G. Viegas that the President be requested to address Government on the subject of increasing the fee of tobacco licences in the city.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 31st May, 1898.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Depositories:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, every succeeding line, As. 3.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soda or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS TUESDAY, June 7th.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

JUST RECEIVED—A FRESH SUPPLY of CHUBB'S New Patent Office Safes, Jewell Safes, Special Safes; Iron Chests, Steel Key Boxes, Writing, Cash, Deed and Paper Boxes. Send for our new Illustrated Price List with reduced rates. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, No. 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated and ground being roasted by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co, Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE LONDON CHAMBER of COMMERCE Commercial Education Scheme Class Forms in Bombay on 15th inst. Apply sharp. N. R. MISTRI, F.S.A.A., 10, Church Gate Street.

CYCLING STOCKINGS — Just received, Special Thin Texture, for Tropical Wear, Fancy Tops.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, An Experienced DRAFTSMAN, on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, River Indus District, Karachi.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift always available.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L." care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the staff of the Sanitary Municipality "Bombay Gazette" "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—Now Furnishing SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Hornby Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° test, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebjee, at Rs. 5 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MANGOES! Bombay MANGOES ALPHONSO Rs. 12 and PYREE Rs. 8 per 100, each kind. Apply sharp to TUKINA, Bazaar Agent, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15-day-going Clocks, with glass, Domes, Rs. 250, Rs. 350, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Negus's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English on Indian Designs made to Order.—Chandni, No. 4.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS &c., &c. VERSES, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-4. Postage 4 annas. To be had at this Office.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE to the places of interest on or near the Madras Railway Company's line is now ready and will be in the hands of the printers very shortly. There is still space available for advertisements, and the terms for this may be ascertained with full details of size, &c., by applica'on to the Chief Auditor, Madras Railway Company, Royapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 20th May, 1898.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December 1897, at the rate of Rupees 75 Seventy-five per share (of Rs. 1,000 said sum) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd June 1898, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 23rd instant.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 25th May, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	30	20	15
With Single temple Sides	30	24	16
Solders	30	28	18

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipments.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

INSURANCES.

Guarantee Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES (IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED) ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL ITGE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	Messrs. Sun Insd & Co.
LONGKONG	Mesers. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittance to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

E. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Mooltan, Hongkong, Port Said, Odessa, Smyrna, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchange Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON &c:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, &c.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—32, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHYARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 and 15 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 5,000.

DEMAND CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23¼
National Bank of India	£8,000	£35	£12½	7 pr. ct.	3.0
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	135
Albert Ginning Co.	100	800	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	30
Bhownagger City Press Ld.	550	250	250	2.	275
Bombay Cotton Steam Cawnpore Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Byculla City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	11	175
Chamarbaug Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25-4-20	1,100
French	800	500	500	dvd £20	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	800	dvd Rs40	350xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	14
Khanqum	240	450	450	Rs 6	455
Mahava Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahim apure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	5.	70
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Motuell Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	357½
Munnar Mr	300	300	a		260
New Bezar	1,00	800	00	dvd Rs15	570
New Indian	1,00	120	0	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	150	500		20	400x
Samson	500	500	7	0	375
Shed and Punjab Co.	800	500	500	30	535
Sind	10	1,000	1,000	200	2,00.
Sorab Woollen Mills	40	2,000	700	50	490
Spear Oil Press Co., Ld.	30	250	250	Nil.	7
Volkart	37	200	all	12	200x
	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	10	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	5	12	35
Badhan Pile	6,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50.	300	6,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	62.	75	1,035
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd x	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	200	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills	4,000	500	500	50	1,200xd
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,00	500	500	5-per ct.	2)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,80	20	20.	dvd Rs10	24)
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct	300
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	5(	...	5.
Indian Guarantee & Reversy					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1.
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	3.	13
Meyer & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	157
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6.
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Trading Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,102
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	...	15
Telephone Co.	8,500	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1 2
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad s/w	700	1,000	000	Nil	780
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,245	...	00	Nil	45
Arungabad S. & W. Co., Ld.	61t	1,000	1,000	80	1,00)
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	80)
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00.	dvd Rs.5	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,630
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00.	dvd Rs.5	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	10.	9 pr ct.	12
Connaught Mills	800	500	50.	2.	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	490
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,00.	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	80.	1,00.	1,00.	dvd Rs.50	990
David Mill	1,400	50.	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Dunlia Ginning and Pressing Co.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,00.	1,000	50	4.0
Empress	3,100	500	50.	dvd 25	547½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,0..	dvd Rs.30	780
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00.	dvd Rs.3.	865
Hingu nghat Mills	70.	800	500	40	67.
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	60.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg. Co.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,03.
India Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	77.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	84.
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	200
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	75.
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandelah	750	1,500	800	dvd Rs.30	800
Khanqam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95.
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	875
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,00.	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,93 1-3
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 8	1.0
Morarji Gocaldas	1,030	1,000	1,00.	dvd Rs.55	207.
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	35
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,00.	Nil	69.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	6,72.	235	235	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	840
Rajpur Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00.	dvd Rs80	2040
Standard	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahrasta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	35
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	37
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	2,00.	1,000	1,000	Nil	60.
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Samson and Alliance	3,000	600	5 6	dvd Rs.1(	58
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,00.	5(	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	60.
Vasishanker Lukhmidhankar C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	412x1
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,00.	Nil	600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Wadhwan Cotton Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	251
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	..

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 21-6
China Leaf	,, 21-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 21-4
Do. do. new	,, 21-2
Australian bar Gold 100	,, 24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,, 24-3
Sovereigns	,, 15-2
Do. Dragons	,, 15-1
Fine Silver 10	,, 71-4
Do. 10	,, 71-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 8-36m. 8-4a. Low water, 1-57m. 2-14a.
The Mohurrum Festival: Taboot Day.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.

THEFT AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster-General of Bombay has reported to the police that, on Monday, some cloth and braiding, of the value of Rs. 27, were stolen from his office.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Oceanien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day. —Mails for Karachi, Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Transvaal per extra s.s. Wardha, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A LAD.—Bharia Runchore, a Hindu lad, aged four years, residing with his parents at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, was, on Monday afternoon, leaning against the railings of a window on the third floor of the house looking into the street, when the uprights of the window gave way, and the lad fell on to the road below, a distance of about forty feet, sustaining serious internal injuries. The injured boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

A VICTORIA DRIVER'S COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a victoria driver appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and complained that his licence and horse had been detained by Inspector Sloane for over two days, and that he had suffered a great deal in consequence. He further said he attended the court on Monday, but the Inspector did not appear against him. The magistrate made an order that the horse should be returned to the victoria driver, and enquiries be made regarding the reasons for Inspector Sloane not having proceeded against the applicant, if he had a charge, at an earlier date.

A FATHER CHARGES HIS SON WITH THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Vasudev Sadashiv with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 4,100, belonging to Sadashiv Harri, Trimbak, a Government pensioner. The complainant, who is the father of the accused, stated that about three months ago he left the ornaments in a box in his house at Popatwady, and on account of the plague went to reside at Matlad. On his return he found the ornaments missing, and subsequently traced them to the accused, who had pledged them with some of the merchants. The complainant also stated that only three of the ornaments before the court originally belonged to him, and that he had presented them to the daughter of the accused on her marriage. The magistrate dismissed the case, remarking that it was one for a civil court.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nojan prosecuted Dawlat Rathoo, a coachman, on a charge of driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to a Hindu lad. About 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, the accused was seen driving his master's vehicle along Sukiaji Street in a furious manner and at the corner of the street, a Hindu lad, aged six years, was knocked down by the conveyance. On noticing the accident, the accused whipped the horse and drove away. He was pursued and was overtaken at the corner of Grant Road by some townsmen. Fortunately the lad was not much hurt by the accident. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the amount of fine, if recovered, Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the lad's mother, Dhondee, as compensation.

AN ALOYSIAN ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.—At a general meeting of the ex-pupils of the St. Aloysius' College Mangalore, resident in Bombay, held on Sunday, with Mr. D. B. Pinto, B.A., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that an Aloysian Association be constituted under formal rules, having a general fund attached to it, and that an executive committee, consisting of a president, a vice-president, and eight other members, including an honorary secretary, be appointed to look after the interests and affairs of the ex-Aloysians resident in the Bombay Presidency. The following ex-Aloysians were elected office-bearers for the next twelve months:—Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A. LL.B., president; Mr. B. L. Siqueira, B.A., vice-president; Mr. A. G. Saldanha, honorary secretary; with Messrs. M. Pinto, A. F. Theodore, A. M. Coelho, D. B. Pinto, B.A., C. F. Noronha, A. P. Tellis, and S. D'Souza as members. A prospectus of rules drawn up by Mr. A. G. Saldanha was discussed, and with some modifications adopted and passed by the meeting. It was also resolved that the sixth annual Aloysian social gathering be held as soon as practicable after the 21st June, the Feast of St. Aloysius, and that the Revd. H. Kemp, S. J., Pu. D., ex-Principal of the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, and now Principal of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, be requested to preside on that occasion.

A PARSI F. R. C. S. (LONDON).—A telegram was, yesterday, received in Bombay announcing that Dr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Massina, well known here for his extensive practice in surgical operations and as a lecturer in surgery in the Grant Medical College, has successfully passed his examination as a Fellow of the London Royal College of Surgeons. The professors and students of the Grant Medical College and his numerous friends will be gratified to learn that Dr. Massina is the only graduate of that institution who has obtained this distinction after passing a most difficult and searching examination in London. Dr. Massina matriculated in 1881, and joined the G. M. College, with a scholarship of the value of ten rupees to begin with, and in the following year he gained the Reid prize, securing Rs. 15 a month. In 1884 he passed his third year's examination, with the Carnac scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, his only competitor being Assistant Surgeon Nowrojee Kavasjee Khan-walla, who also obtained the Ferry scholarship of Rs. 20. Dr. Massina passed his final examination in 1886, and coming first in midwifery he was awarded the valuable Dr. Charles Morehead prize. He was immediately appointed a tutor in the college, and in the following year was nominated an examiner. In 1891 he was appointed by H. E. the Governor a Fellow of the Bombay University, on which occasion his pupils voted him an address. We believe there are only two native Fellows of the London Royal College of Surgeons in the whole of India, namely, Dr. Massina and Dr. Da Costa, who is now in practice in Goa territory. Dr. Massina, after enjoying a short holiday in England and on the Continent, is expected to return to Bombay in the early part of August next.

THE RECENT CONCERT AT LANOWLI.—MRS. Radford writes to us as follows:—Allow me to contradict the account of a concert on the 25th at Lanowli, which appeared in your issue of the 28th instant. A social was got up by me with the help of some kind friends on behalf of a young lady who is the orphan of a very old servant of this railway company, and the oldest resident of Lanowli, and respected by all good people. Our assistance was called for owing to the young person's failing health and her aged mother's assistance; and as the young lady has at all times assisted at our musical entertainments, many thought it a suitable time to show our thanks. Having collected enough money we were able to give her a purse containing Rs. 150 as a token of our esteem, and so enable her to take a change during the coming holidays. The room was tastefully decorated and lit with Ditmar's best lamps. The piano was kindly lent by Mrs. Mead for the evening, and the Railway Band was in attendance, conducted by Bandmaster G. Sharp. The evening's entertainment was opened by Miss Mead playing a pianoforte solo, followed by Miss O'Connor singing a pretty new song, called "Till Dawn," and other young ladies following the good example, all having sweet voices. After some light refreshment had been handed round, our promising and popular Assistant Loco. Superintendent, D. A. Fenton, said a few kind words and presented the young lady with the purse, he having been asked by the young lady to return her thanks to one and all for their grateful help. After an interval of ten minutes a duet was played by Miss Mead, and my little daughter Gladys, a child of 10 summers. There was no comic singing or music of any kind, and Mr. J. Morris is in Hurda. Mrs. Casling and my eldest daughter sang a duet, "Music and her sister song." No liquor being needed, Mr. Geddis had no bar. The confectionery was given by kind friends, and some came from Cornaglia. The other statements made by the correspondent who sent the account of the concert were equally misleading, and need not be contradicted seriatim. Before closing I may mention that the cause was countenanced by our General Traffic Manager, also our immediate officials.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Rd. and Londn. Bridge.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	1
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	17
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	17
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	4
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	4	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	1	0	14
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	3	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	1	
	Sewree	0	0	10
	Sion	0	2	
G	Mahim	3a	1	8
	Worlee	1	2	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Not. & Unknown	8	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Arthur Road		1	10
	Maratha		1	
	Total	24	10	81
Total plague deaths to date		30,128	26,031	
Total same date last year		6	5	73

a One from Bandora by road, removed to Khoja Hospital.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

The following statement will show the number of persons entered and left the city of Bombay through the Sion Causeway during the week ending the 28th May:—

Days.	Number of foot passengers entering Bombay.	Number of foot passengers leaving Bombay.
Sunday, 22nd May	1,550	1,700
Monday ...	1,307	1,521
Tuesday ...	1,500	1,520
Wednesday ...	1,495	1,490
Thursday ...	1,307	1,511
Friday ...	1,415	1,602
Saturday ...	1,480	1,490
Total	10,044	10,701

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on Monday:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Previously reported	152	128	11
Fresh	0	2	0
Total	152	130	9

THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

The plague returns for Wednesday last recorded 30 cases and 22 deaths, and as on the two previous days the returns were satisfactory, it was generally hoped that the decrease in the number of fresh cases and deaths would continue to be maintained from day to day, but yesterday's returns were again high, as many as 44 cases and 35 deaths being recorded in the following quarters:—Old Town, 1 case; Muchi Mohal, 1 case and 1 death; Market, 2 deaths; Bunder, 1 case; Napier, Jail, and Rauchore Lines, 2 cases and 2 deaths, each; Sirai, 2 cases and 0 deaths; Garden, 2 cases and 1 death; Sadar Bazaar, 3 cases; Soldier Bazar, 1 case and 1 death; Lyari, 17 cases and 13 deaths; and Transvaal Camps, 10 cases and 4 deaths. The returns for to-day, however, give 28 cases and 22 deaths, bringing the total number of cases and deaths since the recrudescence to 2,497 and 1,880, respectively. The people have now the option of electing to go into the segregation camp or into their houses when a case occurs in the immediate vicinity of their houses, the result being that they gladly submit to inoculation rather than go into the segregation camp, and this alone must account for the large number of inoculations that have been carried out within the past few days. The Seral quarter is somewhat affected, nine cases having occurred in a triangular block of buildings near the Parsi Theatre. The occupants of these houses have been ordered to evacuate them, since which we are glad to observe no fresh cases have occurred.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun decreased to three on Sunday. At the earnest solicitation of Dr. Moniz, his Excellency the Governor has peremptorily ordered the Chief of the Police at Lower Damaun to commence disinfecting houses in infected localities. There was no fresh attacks at Lower Damaun, or death at Varkooni, on Sunday. The plague mortality on the same date last year was eight.

THE SHIA KHOJA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday, under the signature of "A Khoja," an inquiry was instituted as to the valuable furnishings of the said hospital. In your Monday's paper his thirst for knowledge was met by "One Who Knows." Still one of the points mentioned by "A Khoja" remains unnoticed. He has stated that the Khoja hospital in question was started conjointly by Shia and Soonee Khojas; but he may be informed that the said hospital was got up by the Khoja Shia community, headed by the late Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey. A couple of Soonee Khojas might have subscribed to the funds collected for the hospital. But the Soonee Khojas had no cause whatsoever to go and join the movement of the Shia Khojas, because they had opened a separate plague hospital at their Jamatkhana in the vicinity of the Khoja locality and maintained from the funds of the Soonee jamat. This was a blow to the first Shia Khoja Hospital, which was unfortunately situated at a long distance from the Khoja locality. Subsequently Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim, now Khan Saheb, opened a plague hospital for the Shia Khojas in the Khoja locality.—Yours, etc.,

May 30. EFFERENT.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of your correspondents have already complained about the new development in the medical inspection at the Bandora station; but the point requiring more immediate attention is the treatment which is being accorded to female passengers. These passengers, including second class lady passengers, are now made to alight at Bandora, and get into a room on the down platform, where they are examined by a nurse on the inspection staff. When up-trains arrive at Bandora from stations to the north, the same programme is gone through. The "F. P." peon goes round to flush out female passengers, and sees that they alight and cross over. So one now daily sees the chivalrous spectacle of gentlemen sitting at ease on cushioned seats and being examined in the carriages, and ladies made to get down and cross the bridge, with young ones on their arms, on occasions, to be examined in that room!

The present departure from the method of inspection which had been in force till recently has given rise to great dissatisfaction among passengers, as it causes unnecessary annoyance and inconvenience to ladies, and I fully trust that the Plague Commissioner will be pleased to give this matter his attention and remove all cause for complaint.—Yours, &c.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a week now an order for the examination of the abdomen of every third-class passenger has been put in force. This is an undoubtable injustice to them, as the first and second class passengers are exempted from such examination. It is not only an injustice, but it is really a source of great annoyance and disgust to them. Up to the week before last, feeling the pulse or hand was the reasonable method of examining. Any man of good common-sense can well imagine why this old method now revived is contagious. This method will undoubtedly increase the plague cases. The examination of the Hindus and Mahomedans requiring the exposure of their body cannot be very much objected to. But that of the Parsees and Christians, who put on pants and shirts, is really very objectionable and must be stopped. No one can deny that it is a ridiculous, disgusting, and an objectionable way of examination. The feelings of many third class passengers are very much excited, especially of the Parsees, as they are afraid lest they might fall a prey to some cutaneous skin disease, more easily than to plague.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, May 31. D. S. KOTWAL.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual general meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society was held yesterday afternoon in the library of the Home, Mr. I. M. Shields being voted to the chair.

Mr. W. G. Mayhew, honorary secretary of the Society, read the following report of the directors for the year 1897:—

The directors, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, have the pleasure to present to the subscribers and others interested in the institution their sixtieth annual report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 18,093, the daily average being 49·50, against a daily average of 50 in the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the Home at any one time during the year was 203, and the least 1. The crews of the following ships of the Royal Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year, viz.—H. M. S. Cossack, 152 men of all ratings from 4th to 16th June; H. M. S. Brisk, 170 men of all ratings from 17th September to 1st October; H. M. S. Magdala, 41 men of all ratings from 9th September to 12th October; H. M. S. Lapwing, 72 men of all ratings from 9th October to 30th November; H. M. S. Redbreast, 60 men of all ratings from 11th to 27th December; and H. M. S. Sphinx, 77 men of all ratings from 2nd to 31st December. New drainage works on the shoot system have been in progress since the month of June last, the plans and estimates having been prepared by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., C. E., the work is being carried out under Mr. Stevens' supervision by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 15,000. In addition to the drainage works, the following alterations and additions are being made, viz:—Enlargement of the seamen's dining-room to seat an additional 40 men. This portion of the dining-room was originally divided by an arch built up with masonry and was used for storing provisions, etc. A separate building for use as a store-room is being erected as well as a wash-house required for the use of men of the Royal Navy, when loaned in the Home during the time that their ships are undergoing repairs in the Government Dockyard. A piggy roofed and paved, and water laid on, with hose for flushing has also been erected. To ensure a constant supply of water at all times special storage tanks have been erected in the latrines, lavatories, and wash-house for the use of seamen on the ground-floor. Three of the towers of the building have been converted into store-rooms for the storage of spare beds and bedding. The cost of these alterations and additions will amount to about Rs. 10,000 in addition to the drainage works. The above works have been undertaken at the recommendation of a naval committee, held on board H.M.S. Magdala on the 19th March, 1895, under the presidency of Captain E. Goodridge, R.N., Senior Naval Officer of H. M. Ships for the Naval Defence of India. During the year 18 destitute seamen were admitted into the Home and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. There were only six admissions into the European General Hospital of merchant seamen residing in the Home. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates at any time during the year and there were no deaths. Several officers and seamen of the Mercantile Marine were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted, and being unable to obtain employment were indebted to the Home at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 363. The messing arrangements have been carried on as usual and have given satisfaction. The library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" for supplying the copy gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" for supplying their daily issue at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. Captain S. Goodridge, R.N., resigned on his departure to England, and Captain Henry L. Fice, R.N., was elected in his place to a seat on the board. Commander George Wilson, R.I.M., resigned his seat on the board on his proceeding to England on furlough for one year, and Commander Thos. G. R. Finny, R.I.M., was elected in his place. Mr. F. C. Allen, Honorary Treasurer, proceeded to England on three months' leave, and Mr. W. C. Symes kindly undertook to perform the duties of honorary treasurer during the absence of Mr. Allen at the request of the directors, who tender him their best thanks. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the board.

It was resolved on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Captain R. G. C. Westbrook, that the report of the directors together with the statement of accounts be adopted, and that they may be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

Mr. F. C. Allen then proposed that the best thanks of the meeting were due to the friends who had so liberally contributed to the support of the Home and to those who by their frequent visits had testified their continued interest in the institution.

Captain J. G. R. Finny seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Captain J. G. R. Finny next proposed that the retiring directors, Messrs. C. W. L. Jackson, Kenneth Macauley and R. G. C. Westbrook, be re-elected; that Mr. I. M. Shields be elected president vice Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., proceeded to England; and that Messrs. W. G. Mayhew and F. C. Allen be invited to resume their offices of honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, respectively.

Mr. G. K. Heinrichs seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

On the motion of the chairman, it was resolved to thank Dr. B. S. Shroff, honorary medical officer, for the trouble he took in connection with the institution. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th May:—

CHANGES AT THE BUNDERS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th May 1898, recommending that the following changes be made in the Carnac and the Mody Bunders:—(1) Carnac Bunder Import Wharf.—The Revenue Office to be thrown out of customs limits by the provision of a fence and two wicket gates as shown on the sketch plan marked A. (2) Mody Bunder Import Wharf.—(a) The Inspector's Office to be fitted with a counter and desk and converted into a Fee-collecting Office.—(b) The present weighing shed to be removed from near the Calcutta Rice shed to the proposed new Receiving Office and to be somewhat increased in size, as shown on the sketch plan marked B; and explaining that the object of these changes is to close the Carnac and the Mody Bunder Export Wharf Fee Offices and to transfer the collecting work to the Import Offices at the respective Bunders, thus leaving only two offices (one at each bunder) instead of four as at present.

Submitted sketch plans marked A and B from the Traffic Manager showing the present offices and the proposed alterations. Read letter from the Engineer, estimating the probable cost of the proposed alterations at Rs. 475.

Resolution.—The alterations and changes proposed by the Traffic Manager are sanctioned, subject, as regards that of the Fence, to the approval of the Collector of Customs. The estimated cost of the works, amounting to Rs. 475, may be met from the provision for contingent works under "Bunder Properties," which should be supplemented by re-appropriation from item 24 of Section III of the Budget for 1893-99.

THE APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, forwarding plans and specifications submitted by Mr. Jamshedji P. Mistri (of Messrs. Mistri & Bhedwar, Architects) of the building proposed to be erected on plot No. 4 at the corner of Merewether Road and Mandlik Street on Apollo Reclamation.

Resolution—The design and specification are approved, subject to compliance with all Municipal requirements.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st May 1898, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 50 years of plot No.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Moosani, and on account and risk of Tulloch and Javerchand, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., at their Rooms at Apollo Street, one parcel of superior pearls, weighing 124 chowrs or thereabouts, in one or more lot or lots.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 " grey Arab pony, goes well in harness.
1 " bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Bhimjee Govindjee and Co.—

75 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn No. 20 Floweritie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PANCHGANI.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Office, No. 7 Marine Street, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Lawrence Augustus Watkins, the following valuable properties, namely,

FIRSTLY—PLOT I—All that plot of Mirasi land opposite to Craig, and on the other and southern side of the public high road leading from Panchgani to Mahableshwar, surrounded by a stone wall belonging thereto, and containing about two acres more or less, and bounded on the north by the Public High Road, on the east by the footpath leading to the village of Raigaon, on the south by the land of Cundoo bin Parsi of Taighat, and on the west by the lands of Cundoo bin Parsi and Kooshna bin Jothee, both of Taighat, the said plot bearing No. 14 in the village map.

SECONDLY—PLOT II—All that plot of Mirasi land, situated on the southern side of the station road leading from Panchgani to Taighat, surrounded by a stone wall and trees, containing about one acre more or less, and bounded on the north by the land of Cundoo bin Ballajee of Taighat, on the east by the common land of the villagers of Taighat, on the south by the land of Kooshna bin Jothee of Taighat, and on the west by the land of Kooshna bin Jothee of Taighat, the said plot bearing Nos. 9 and 13 in the village map.

THIRDLY—PLOT III—All that plot of Mirasi cultivated land forming the southern portion of a larger plot bearing No. 15, and which said southern portion is now divided from the other portion by the public high road from Panchgani to Mahableshwar, and contains about two acres more or less, and is bounded on the north solely by the said high way, on the east by the land of Kooshna bin Jothee of Taighat, on the south by the land of Kooshna bin Ragojee Patel of Taighat, and on the west by the land of Cundoo bin Ballajee of Taighat, and the said plots are in the village of Taighat, in the sub-district of Wai and district of Satara.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 5 SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, in pursuance of Section 17 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of Meherally Mahomed Chinoy (now an insolvent), subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale, 5 shares in the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 500 each, Nos. 10725, 10726, 10727, 10728, and 10729, respectively, standing in the name of the said insolvent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the heirs of the late A. G. de Ga, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on a date to be hereafter fixed at the Prospect House, Grant Road, valuable open carved, blackwood household furniture, big Grimani set specially ordered from England, glassware best plated ware, silverware, square piano by Soundy and Co., gold hunting watch with gold chain, rings, English clock, large Brussels carpet Mahogany dining table 1, 2, 3, 4 light hanging argand lamps, China garden seats, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles.—

10 bales stripe soosy.
16 bales grey drill.
8 cases printed handkerchiefs.
2 cases white nainsooks.

A quantity of sundry grey, white, and coloured piece-goods such as shirtings, jaconets, prints, dhooties, etc.

1 case damaged shirts.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MACHINERY AND SCRAP IRON.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Wadia and Co.'s Ironland Brass Works 100 Forbes Road, Byculla, on account of Messrs. Peirce Leslie and Co., of Calicut,

A quantity of old and unserviceable machinery and scrap iron consisting of cast iron pullies, pipes, coupling for shafting cast steel stamps, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Land with the Tannery Standing thereon situated at Sion near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, 1893, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late F. Rowland, Esq., sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that very valuable piece of cultivated land situated on the east side of Sion Hill admeasuring about 58055 square yards, containing good mangoes and toddy trees with the Tannery standing thereon consisting of engine, boiler, shafting, pullies and machinery attached in good working order, suitable for any kind of business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS,

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following goods :—

On account and risk of Lackmidas Damoder—
J B S—616-648, 649-52—7 cases dyed steens.
G G H Co—1678-80—3 cases Trouserings.
On account and risk of Kh mjee Chutoorbhuj—
J B S—863-867—5 cases dyed sateens.
On account and risk of Hemchand Muggonlal—
Greaves 10007, 10021-4—5 bales dyed cambrics.
On account and risk of Mathooradas Sakerlal—
G G S Co—303-311—4 cases white drills.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1898.

THE "INDIAN PATENTEES' GUIDE"
(REVISED)
BY HERBERT H. FRENCH,
Superintendent, Patent Office, Government of India, Calcutta.
PRICE Rs. 28 V. P. P.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE,"
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 5
Six Months ..... " 2-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sent to England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Doret Street, Whitefriar, London

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
CATALOGUES FREE.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE.
MONSOON RATES
From June 1st to September 30th.
Please apply to MANAGER.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
Do. No. III ..... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Hazidas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Cleaning and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) a Weasel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by extensive Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

THE Home and New York markets have continued closed for the Whitsuntide holidays, and in consequence we have no fresh news through Reuter to chronicle this evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	2,53,963
" " Branches.....	Dec.	"	1,51,910
Other "	Dec.	"	11,31,042
Government Securities	Dec.	"	14,084
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	2,41,218
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	Dec.	"	4,88,516
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	30,332
Cash.....	Dec.	"	12,46,811

A further material decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance during last week of 12 1-2 lakhs, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day for yesterday, when the Bank was closed, made it stand at 87 3-4 lakhs compared with a diminution in the previous week of 3 1-2 lakhs at some 100 lakhs. To Public Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs ; and the Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh more. In Private Deposits there was the sensible falling off of 14 1-4 lakhs ; in Loans, a decrease of some 2 1-2 lakhs ; and in Bills Discounted and Purchased of over 4 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market continues steady, with a moderate business doing. Exporters bought 1,100 bales comprising 200 bales each of Oomra, Saw gianed, Dharwar, and Akola, at Rs. 148, Rs. 160 1-2, and Rs. 150 per candy, respectively ; 100 each of Junagadh, and Poolgaum, at Rs. 159 and Rs. 150, respectively ; and 300 Bengal, at Rs. 148. The local mills took 950 bales, of which 100 Dhamergaum, at Rs. 150 1-2 ; 100 Batwa, at Rs. 153 ; 100 Parola, at Rs. 145 ; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 145 ; 100 Akola, at Rs. 150 ; 50 Bengal, at Rs. 147 ; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 150, 100 Oomra, at Rs. 150 1-2 ; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 151.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are quiet, and rates show a slight tendency to advance, business being consequently hampered, buyers offering less than sellers will accept.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	12,336 bales.
Wheat	140,153 cwts.
Linseed	10,003 "
Rapeseed	23,303 "
Gingellyseed	1,012 "
Poppyseed	0,493 "
Castorseed	4,945 "
Rice	4,6 0 "

FREIGHTS remain unchanged, without any business of importance reported.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Bills. A little of the latter was placed, but re-sales of Bank Telegraphic the coming out to a fair extent, the market hardened slightly, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand was reported. Three months' sight Credits also advanced 1-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d., at which, however, but little was done, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1 32d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 mths' sight .....1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs.....170 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day at 93 5-8 for Cash, for 31-2 per Cents, and 94 3-16 for the Settlement, with 87 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill have advanced Rs. 17 1-2 ; while, on the other hand China and Currimbhoy are Rs. 10 lower, Jamshed Manufacturing Rs. 7 1-2, and Presidency Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th May, 1893, as compared with the Statement of 21st May, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 21. Rs.	May 28. Rs.
Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	48,69,334	51,23,262
" " at Branches	51,49,539	51,97,749
Other Deposits	2,93 64,925	2,78,27,924
Post Bills	7,119	6 957
Credits, undrawn	17,40,631	14,77,247
Rs...	5,77,30,569	5,61,32,439
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,02,27,665	1,02,12,981
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	75,10,908	78,73,759
Loans do. do. do.	1,90,14,169	1,88,0,912
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	56,53,221	51,64,703
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	31,334	31,230
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,06,491	1,37,023
Cash	1,00,19,456	57,72,515
Rs..	5,77,30,569	5,61,32,439

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd May, 1893, as compared with the Statement of 17th May, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 17. Rs. A. P.	May 23. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,00,000 0 0	83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,52,82,538 0 7	1,51,92,451 11 3
Other Deposits, &c.....	4,39,01,867 1 0	4,55,40,451 11 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2 86,401 0 3	2,72,8 6 5 11
Sundries	30,88,417 0 6	31,27,115 16 1
Rs.	9,19,17,825 3 1	9,34,91,685 6 3
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	28 50 032 0 6	27,46,937 0 0
Other authorised Investms.	74,17,450 0 0	74,67,450 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,25,30,794 9 3	2,25,54,447 1 10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,53 21,964 1 11	2,52,25,748 12 6
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,08,16,60J 9 4	1,06 57,040 9 4
Balances with other Banks	11,81,611 1 3	12,25,572 12 11
Bullion	2,360 3 0	2,360 3 0
Dead Stock	13,28,451 11 4	13,28,727 2 10
Stamps	11,135 5 1	10 818 1 2
Sundries	12,65 373 12 7	12 64,258 7 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	75,8,294 6 6	81,25,598 7 3
Do. at Branches....	1,16,82 809 7 0	1,19 82,434 10 6
Rs.	9,19,17,825 3 1	9,34,91,685 6 3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd May, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	6,61,817	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,84,731	Inc.
Other Deposits	16,45,964	do.
Post Bills	13,717	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	53,125	Dec.
Loans	2,4,813	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	9 1,116	Dec.
Mercantile Bills.....	1,59,669	do.
Cash at Head Office.....	5,17,398	Inc.
Cash at Branches	12,93,625	do.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	73,000	4,33,000	4,000	5,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	158	937	9	1,104
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	10,40,624	44,43,279	81,965	55,87,868
Total for 19 weeks...	11,13,624	48,95,279	87,935	60,96,868
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,7 28	2,37,790	1,437	3,68 933
Per mile of Ry do.	173	521	3	800
Total to corresponding date do.	16,15,330	40,70,524	85,961	57,71,815

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,40,047
Ditto to date ..... " 3,25,060

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 21st May, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	4,24 896	7,36,208	7,649	9,18,734
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	..	..	..	6,06

Increase ... . Rs. 3,12,696

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIMOENS—June 1, at Mazagon, Bombay, Maria Luiza, the beloved wife of Mr J F Simoens, of the P & O Co's Office, aged 35. Funeral this (Wednesday) evening, at 4-30. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and family.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EDMUNDSON—May 25, at Campbellpore, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant G Edmundson, 24th Company, Southern Division, Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

MILLER—May 24, at Calcutta, by train accident, Benjamin, the second son of Nathan Miller, Giridih, aged 16.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

THE Government of India if suddenly asked how it came into existence, and to be what it is, would be quite justified in using the famous formula : "'Specs I grow'd!" None of its members could off-hand mention in their proper order the charters of the Great Eliza and her successors on the one hand, the firmans of the Great Mogul and other Indian potentates on the other, supplemented by some forty Acts of Parliament, to which it owes its origin and its powers. It is very certain that some of the Governors-General and Viceroys who have been sent out to rule the vast dominions of the Queen-Empress could not pass an examination as to the sources, extent, or limitations of the powers with which he will be entrusted. To whom is he to look for his enlightenment? If to anyone surely to the Law Member of Council. Here is the confession of one of the ablest and best informed of the men who have filled that important office, as to the extent of their qualifications to enlighten the Viceroy on such matters : "The Law Member of Council, on whom the Governor-General is mainly dependent for advice as to the nature and extent of his powers, brings with him from England either no knowledge or a scanty knowledge of Indian administration, and holds office only for a term of five years." Nor is light and leading to be expected from his Excellency's other colleagues, who have spent their official lives in India. "The members of the Civil Service who are posted to the head-quarters of the Central and Local Governments are engaged in climbing swiftly up the ladder of preferment, and rarely pause for many years on the same rung. Hence the risk of misconstruing administrative law or overlooking some important restrictive or administrative powers, is exceptionally great." In England, we are told by the same authority, the difficulty of threading the maze of administrative statutes is mitigated by the continuity of administrative tradition ; in India there is no such continuity. It was no doubt with the laudable intention of supplying a remedy to this state of things that the Secretary of State for India in the year 1873—just a quarter of a century ago—forwarded to the Government of India the rough draft of a Bill to consolidate the enactments by which it lives, moves, and has its being. This led to much correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the outcome of which was the submission by the latter in 1876 of an amended draft to the India Office ; whereupon the subject not apparently having any further interest for either "was allowed to drop." But the need for the codification of the English statutes relating to India has not grown less by the lapse of another score of years. Fortunately Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury and some time Law Member of Council to the Government of India, availing himself of fitful intervals of leisure since his return from India, revised and brought up to date the rough draft of 1873, making it a reproduction in the language of the present day of the statute law bearing on the subject passed during a period covering one hundred and twenty years.

Some of the old enactments were suitable to the troubled period when Warren Hastings was Empire-building, but are inapplicable to the India of the Queen-Empress, and are unintelligible except to people well versed in the needs and circumstances of the times in which they were passed. Some of them have been duplicated and even triplicated in subsequent enactments which reproduce, with modifications but without repealing, the provisions of the statutes. It is, therefore, difficult to arrive at a correct idea as to the effect of the series of statutes, forty in number, without careful study of each of their component parts. Having gone through this exacting labour Sir Courtenay Ilbert submitted a revised draft to the Secretary of State. There was renewed correspondence with the Government of India, and in the result it was decided not to introduce such a measure into Parliament "at the present time." Having waited for an opportunity for five and twenty years, it seemed to the India Office that there is really no particular reason why it should not be adjourned until the sands of fifty years have run out. But the authorities of the India Office had a happy thought. If Sir Courtenay Ilbert would publish a revised draft as a digest of the existing law it would be useful to Indian administrators and students of Indian administrative law. The outcome of the suggestion is a volume of over six hundred pages, just published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, entitled "The Government of India, being a Digest of the Statute Law relating thereto, with Historical Introductions and Illustrative Documents." The result is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the development of the British Empire in India, and the legal political bases on which it rests. This learned and discriminating work will be indispensible to every Indian administrator and to all who aspire to that responsible and distinguished position. It is to be hoped that its appearance will hasten the consolidation and incidental revision of the statutes under which the Government of India rules a population of three hundred millions of people. This work will certainly greatly facilitate the task by making its scope and purpose clear. The first chapter is devoted to a historical introduction sufficient for the purpose of making the present law intelligible. In 1541, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the Levant Company, to develop trade with Turkey under the concessions made two years before by the Sultan. That company endeavoured to open up an overland trade with India by sending merchants to Baghdad, and thence southward by the Tigris and the Persian Gulf. The agents obtained articles at Lahore and Agra, in Bengal and at Malacca. On their return to England they gave information as to the profit to be made by the Indian trade.

In 1593 the Levant Company obtained a new charter giving them power to trade with India overland through the Ottoman dominions. The more famous East India Company was started in 1599, the Governor of the Levant Company being its first Governor, and the two companies were intimately connected with one another. The Queen delayed for fifteen months giving a charter to the East India Company, as peace with Spain was in prospect, and she did not wish to give umbrage to that Power. But in the year 1600 that scruple disappeared, and the East India Company got its first charter. As that company grew the Levant Company dwindled, and in 1825 it was dissolved. Sir Courtenay ventures on the suggestion that things might have turned out differently ; the Levant Company might have built up an Empire out of fragments of the Ottoman dominions as the East India Company built one out of fragments of the empire of the Great Mogul in Bengal. But such a suggestion ignores the historic fact that in the seventeenth century the Ottoman armies were the best organised and the most formidable of any then in existence. A hundred years after the Levant Company got its charter a Turkish army of 200,000 men besieged Vienna, and shattered its walls with a more powerful artillery than any known in Christendom. But for the incapacity of the Grand Vizier the city must have fallen, and the whole of Europe would then have been at the mercy of the Turks. Louis XIV. intended to form a confederation of the rest of Europe to fight the Infidel on the Rhine, and prevent him from fulfilling his boast of watering his horses in the Seine. Under the circumstances an attempt of Empire building on the part of the Levant Company would have ended in disappointment, and perhaps in the waters of the Bosphorus. The lines of the East India Company were cast under more propitious skies. In the reign of Charles II. a new Charter conferred on that Company the right to judge all persons in the factories, in all causes, civil or criminal, and to execute judgment accordingly. Then followed authority to raise and discipline troops. In 1765 Clive's successes made the Company a territorial power, in supersession of the French, and Plassey made it the Ruler of Bengal. There were many vicissitudes. Both Cromwell and Parliament exacted heavy subsidies in the shape of loans, interest at two per cent being considered adequate in some cases. On the other hand, excessive dividends out of dwindling profits—while the Company's servants were making colossal fortunes—nearly proved the ruin of the undertaking. The Company in 1769, had an army of 30,000 men on foot and an indebtedness of six millions sterling. Hyder Ali was at his zenith, and dictated peace on his own terms. Worse still, Lord North, being applied to for a loan of a million to save the Company from collapse, took advantage of the situation, revolutionising the system of governing its possessions in India, and imposing divers onerous obligations in return for financial assistance. Thenceforward Parliament steadily curtailed the powers of the Company, placing it under strict control. Every twenty years saw its affairs overhauled, and each succeeding Charter deprived it of some of its privileges. The final blow was given by the mutiny of 1857. The next year saw the Government transferred to the Crown, and in 1877 the Queen assumed the style and title of Empress of India. Jehan Kumpanee Bahadur, having done his work, was unceremoniously turned out of doors. Sir Courtenay Ilbert shows how this strange eventful history registered its successive steps in statute law, and how that law affected the status of the Company's servants and of the interlopers ; of the native population ; the relations of Native States to the Government of India ; all matters of the highest interest, both historical and actual.

THE report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ended September 30 last is cast in the new mould prescribed by the Government of India in the Agricultural Resolutions published some twelve months ago. The opening chapters deal with the tours of inspection made by the Director and other officers ; the progress made in the efficiency of the Land Records establishments and in the utilization of land records and the connection of the Department with the branches of scientific enquiry under Imperial control. The next chapter describes the scientific and local enquiries made under provincial direction. It is satisfactory that the value of the Government experimental Farms at Cawnpore has been emphasized by the experience of the recent famine. Much help was given to the landowning class by the trained staff of mechanicians there employed, both in the construction and supply of irrigating apparatus and in the important province of well-sinking. A cheap and improved plough was invented during the year. But we are not told whether the ryots are taking kindly to it. The Farm has also been the medium for the distribution of improved varieties of seed grain, both in and out of India, and has been the centre for valuable experiments in agricultural chemistry. In the chapter on the advancement of agricultural education the Director expresses an opinion which is the more worthy of note since the Lieutenant Governor agrees with him. Mr. Meston believes that the course of primary education now given in the vernacular schools is a sufficient passport for employment as a village accountant, and he places little faith in the utility of agricultural training for bringing out administrative ability when unsupported by a strong foundation of literary or scientific knowledge. Sir Antony Macdonnell, while admitting the theoretical arguments in favour of the establishment of a high class agricultural college, is of opinion that the time has not yet come when its advantages could be sufficiently utilized, and that there are more pressing questions which must first be settled in these Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor is of course fully alive to the importance of establishing facilities for education of a practical or technical character, and he has already taken steps in that direction. This view will generally be regarded as a sound one. The primary education of the people, for instance, is of more importance than the establishment of agricultural colleges, which would in all probability be but poorly attended.

THE farmers in various parts of Australia, especially in Queensland, are suffering from an epidemic amongst their cattle which, if not so serious as the visitation of plague, since it does not attack human beings, is likely to be almost as injurious from an economic point of view, and no less difficult to eradicate. The tick is a very small, insignificant-looking, but active insect, which when on herbage waiting for its prey appears as much like a grain of cayenne pepper as anything else. It waits patiently until some big animal comes along. A horse, goat, or sheep will serve, but a calf, cow, bull, or bullock is much preferred, for cattle is its only proper host. It is very fond of a calf, because the skin is thin and tender and can be pierced at any point with a neat little hollow spear which the tick very effectually uses. In about a month or less the female tick, which is at the time grown to the size of a raw coffee bean, drops off and lays in some mossy tuft of grass a million or so of eggs ready to be carried far and near by travelling stock. For some time now this unwelcome pest—which sets up an active fever in the animals it attacks—has been causing a great deal of trouble, especially in Queensland, and more than one inter-colonial conference has been held upon the subject of its eradication. In some towns the milk supply has been temporarily stopped by reason of all the cattle being infected. The pest has spread to an alarming extent in recent months, and this has led the uninfected districts and areas to impose strict quarantine against cattle from infected area. But in spite of this the tick, which has travelled from the north of the continent, has been found so far south as Brisbane. Dipping has been tired as a curative without success, and now resort is being had to protective inoculation, the results of which are already favourably reported on. The experience of Australia in this respect seems to coincide with that of India in the plague measures that have been taken—the comparative uselessness of the old and discredited method of quarantine and the value of the scientific treatment which inoculation affords.

THE Bishop-designate of Bombay will come out to India to take up his episcopal duties in November next.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Pigeon, Commander E. H. Mowbray, sailed on Monday evening for Colombo.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Captain C. J. Kend

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Americans have captured the Spanish gunboat Leyte whilst she was attempting to leave Iloilo with despatches.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

The British steamer Restormel, laden with coals, has been captured by an American warship whilst trying to enter Santiago de Cuba.

The British Consul has protested against the seizure of the vessel on the ground that Santiago has not been included in the blockade.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S ORDERS.

MAY 31.

The Washington correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has cabled to Admiral Schley that under no circumstances is he to permit Admiral Cervera's Squadron to escape from Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Schley is further ordered to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet.

NAVAL BATTLE IMMINENT.

The "New York Herald" states that the Washington Government expects a battle to take place between Admirals Schley's and Cervera's squadrons within the next twenty-four hours.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

The British Government formally occupied Wei-hai-Wei on 24th May, when the British flag was hoisted there.

ROYAL VISIT TO WEI-HAI-WEI.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived on a visit to Wei-hai-Wei.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

A memorial has been forwarded to Lord George Hamilton, signed by over a thousand manufacturers and bankers of Manchester, in which the memorialists deprecated the vague and limited nature of the reference to the Indian Currency Committee, and declare that the Committee inadequately represents the interests affected.

The reply of the Secretary of State for India is a repetition of the reply to the memorial from the London bankers.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO MRS. GLADSTONE.

Her Majesty the Queen despatched a telegram on Saturday to the widow of Mr. Gladstone, couched in most sympathetic terms and describing Mr. Gladstone as one of the most distinguished statesmen of her reign.

Her Majesty says she will ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal for the welfare of herself and family.

OBITUARY.

MAY 31.

The death is announced of Lord Playfair.

TRANSFERS AND RESIGNATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The services of the Rev. H. W. Nelson, Bombay Establishment, recently employed at the Tirah expedition, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department. Those of Rev. Fathers Dyssell and Rumboldts are replaced at the disposal of the Prefect Apostolic, Kafiristan and Kashmir.

Lady Superintendent J. M. James and Miss F. Chambers have resigned the Indian Nursing Service.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Col. W. McConaghy, Bombay, officiates on the administrative staff of the army.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

A Bill to make better provision for securing house accommodation for officers in cantonments, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

FRONTIER NEWS.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal from Malakhand Force of one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers to Nowshera; No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers, to Rawalpindi; 16th Bengal Infantry, to Cawnpore and Fatehgarh; and No. 51 Native Field Hospital. The East Kent Regiment remains at Malakhand temporarily until the weather admits of its moving to Kamptee. When the 16th Bengal Infantry arrives at Cawnpore, the 5th Madras Infantry will move on to Nowgong, and the detachment of the 6th Madras Infantry now at the latter station will rejoin the regimental Head-quarters at Jhansi.

The staff of the Malakhand Force remains unaltered.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER AT BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MAY 30.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the mill employees presented an address, wishing bon voyage in fitting terms, and a shawl, diamond ring, and silver casket, to Mr. J. H. Clayton, the manager of the Whittle Mills, going home. All the European officers of the station, including the Collector, were present. Rao Bahadur Chunilal, C.I.E., presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 30.

The same Company's steamer Trieste, from Japan, left here for Bombay, this evening.

MAY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Verona arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Singapore Captain E. Pizzarilo, left Aden for Bombay, on the 30th ultimo, at 3 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th inst.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE opposition to the proposals of the Government of India regarding the currency seems to gather strength, very few City men can be found to say a good word on its behalf. In a long review of the scheme, to-days, issue of "Financial News" points out that the Indian Government perforce admits that the success of the scheme depends upon the balance of trade being sufficient every year to pay the sterling obligations in England, of £16,000,000 to £17,000,000. Now, India's balance of trade has already showed signs of being reduced, even if allowance be made for the effects of the famine and plague. What would be its prospects with trade strangled by the increased monetary stringency which the Government policy would involve, with still greater difficulty in moving the crops, and with local industries handicapped still more by the immense advantage China will have through her low exchange in everything which she produces, or can produce or manufacture, in competition with India? The Indian Government assumes that it could throw large quantities of silver bullion, resulting from melted rupees, on the market without lowering the price of silver. Everybody else knows this would inevitably cause a further serious fall; so that Chinese competition would have a still more favourable exchange than at present. A gold standard for India would make this permanent, and with the opening up of China which is going on these opportunities will be taken full advantage of to the detriment of India's trade. Under such conditions, what is to attract to India the private investments which the Indian Government desires? Other aspects to be considered are the effects upon the credit of the Indian Government and upon the gold reserves and trade of this country. The Simla authorities speak lightly of the proposed loan of £20,000,000. Their credit is not good at present. Do they understand, and have they considered, on what terms the market would subscribe and Indian loan? The Two-and-a-Half per cent. Loan issued in 1896 realised £103, now stands about £92, and has been at £90, and, as we said on a former occasion, large blocks of it are still in the hands of the original intermediaries. What inducement is there to take up new Indian loans? The City, on other grounds, will look askance at a large drain of gold for India. If gold be locked up in the Indian Treasury a rise in the Bank rate here cannot attract it back, while if it is released from the Treasury the hoarding propensities of the natives, princes and people, diverted to gold by the example of the Government, will form a "bottomless well" for a flow of the yellow metal. Even under present conditions the native princes bury away amounts yearly. The whole scheme is preposterous continues the *Financial News*, and we trust that the disapproval with which it is regarded in the highest financial and commercial circles in the City will be freely and publicly expressed. We hope, also, that the attention of Parliament will be called to the terms of the supplementary despatch of April 9, where the Indian authorities say they have "finally decided not to revert to the silver standard," and that "the gold standard must be taken as their definite and permanent policy." It ought to be made clear without delay that, while every consideration is due to representation from Calcutta, India remains a dependency, and in such matters the final decision rests with Parliament, to which the Secretary of State is responsible. It might seem only presumptuous that Sir James Westland, who writes these despatches of the monetary question, should seek to insist upon forcing his own conclusions on the Indian Currency Committee regardless of evidence or its own judgment; but in reality a serious constitutional question is raised, and the Indian Government should be reminded of its true position. From Lord George Hamilton's letter to Sir Henry Fowler, and his speech in the House, the Committee should be able to consider the past, present, and future of Indian currency, and may recommend anything as a settlement. Any limitation of this power in the terms of reference will make them inadequate and unsatisfactory, as Sir Robert Giffen has already made plain from his point of view.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the President (Mr. R Barclay) stated that copies of correspondence had reached the Chamber which had taken place recently between the Collector of Customs at Calcutta and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with reference to the participation of Indian Customs officials in fines and in the produce of sales of goods confiscated by order of the Customs Department. The Collector admitted that it is customary to award a portion—usually three-fifths—of the fines imposed under the Merchandise Marks and Sea Customs Acts to the officers by whom the offence has been brought to notice; and that when under-valued goods are confiscated by the Government the Collector may pay a portion, not exceeding one-half, of the sale proceeds of such goods to the officer who has detected the under-valuation. Upon receipt of this information a letter was addressed to the Secretary of State for India drawing attention to the fact that complaints have frequently reached the Chamber from merchants of the highest respectability engaged in trade with India of vexatious interruption of their business by the stoppage of goods at the Indian Custom houses on frivolous pretexts, and stating that the information referred to had naturally induced the belief that such interruption is not unconnected with the inducement offered by the system of rewards now made known to the Chamber. The letter further expressed the hope that the practice in question, which so far as the Chamber is aware, does not exist in British Customs administration, may no longer be permitted in that of India. No reply had as yet been received from the Secretary of State.

The feature of yesterday's Bank return was the great increase which has taken place during the past week in other deposits, amounting to £4,245,680. Other securities, owing to fresh borrowings mainly, have risen £3,006,670. There is an increase in the reserve, amounting to £1,093,030, yet, inasmuch as the liabilities have increased considerably, there is a lowering of the reserve ratio from 44·50 to 43·27 per cent. It would seem that a considerable quantity of the gold recently received has gone into country circulation. The net amount received was as stated in our issue of yesterday. There was a very considerable pressure felt yesterday in the open market, but this was chiefly owing to the Stock Exchange settlement. Day to day loans were in large demand, and rates rose as high as 3 3-4per cent., and, in point of fact, the rates for three months' fine paper were put in the shade, being only 3 1-2 to 3 3-4 per cent. There was great activity in the Silver Market owing to the buying on Spanish account in connection with the payment of the next coupon, the details of which we exclusively announced two days ago. The price for bars at one time rose to 26 7-16 when America began to sell freely, and in the end the price closed at 26 1-4.

To-day a cablegram from Yokohama conveys the intelligence that the Japanese Government "will probably raise a loan of £15,000,000 to redeem domestic loans and to remedy commercial depression." Japan is pushing ahead in the matter of ships, and heavy expenses have been incurred in the Army, and it will not by any means surprise us to find that other loans will follow the present one. The new taxes which were imposed in 1896-7 were very disappointing to their instigators. Every effort is now being made in that country to make the International Exhibition of 1902 a success, and in this respect alone much further capital will be required.

Various details are given in the Madrid papers concerning the existing economic and financial crisis in Spain. The Government is blamed for delaying too long the adoption of measures to meet the rise in the prices of foodstuffs, which has, of course, been exaggerated by the stimulus to exports given by the adverse exchange acting in the same direction as the movement of prices in the international market. The Government is apparently not only considering measures to check the export of wheat, but also of raw materials the shipments of the latter under the abnormal exchange position threatening to deprive manufacturers of the requirements for their industries. The other day Senor Puigcerver replied to various members of the Cortes, who proposed that the prohibition of the export of wheat should be extended to other articles, that the question was less pressing as regarded cattle, rice, and maize than in the case of wheat; but he added that the Government had under consideration restrictions on the expertation of raw cotton and wool. The committee on the Budget estimates have proposed increased export duties in the form of a special tax averaging 1 peseta per ton on all merchandise. A war stamp of 0·5 peseta on postal and telegraphic documents circulating within the country itself has also been included in the modifications. On the other hand, the suspension of the import duties on cotton imported from European ports and the free admission without regard to flag of produce from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines (with the exception of tobacco) has been proposed, subject to the existing measures for proving place of origin. As regards the payment of the coupons on the external debt, the Budget Committee appear to have modified the Ministerial proposals so that in order to ensure payment in gold holders of the debt outside Spain must have been domiciled in the respective foreign countries, and must also have presented the coupons for recovery on that basis, six months before the promulgation of the new law for converting the external into an internal debt.

In their circular dated May 4 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, review the recent experiences of the American cotton market as follows:—"During the past month the threatened interference with commerce through the outbreak of hostilities with Spain resulted in the widening of the differences between the European markets and those at home. The contracts which had been sold here as 'hedges' against the shipments to Europe were therefore transferred to Liverpool, and brought about a liquidation of the interests here for both sides of the account. With the victory at Manila the fear of inability to obtain cotton from America appears to be waning in Europe, and a quantity of speculative cotton appears to have been thrown upon the Liverpool market, creating a weaker undertone there and here. From Fall River the lowest prices on record are reported for print cloths, and it is evident that the demands upon the mills for cotton goods necessary to supply 200,000 men with clothing for use in warmer climates, and for tents, &c., will be met without disturbing trade. In fact this demand will hardly take the place of the curtailed demand from other sources as a result of war. Judging from the weather reports, the recent rains will be followed by higher temperatures and favourable crop accounts. In fact the crop appears to be starting under more favourable conditions than last season, with an acreage not materially reduced from the area finally planted and cultivated last year. Cotton, therefore, presents no especial attraction to speculation, except the chance that the weather conditions from now on will not be as favourable as last season. It is not probable that they will, and it would be a calamity to all should we raise another mammoth crop, but whether present prices justly buying cotton for this chance or not, so far there appears to be little demand based on this idea. Europe now holds a larger proportion of the visible supply than at any time this season, and the initiative on this basis is therefore in the foreign and not in the American markets.

The total trade of the port of Ningpo for 1897 fell off, according to the figures sent along by our consul, to the extent of £206,376. The imports reached £1,666,524, against £1,670,819 in the previous year, and the exports £771,156 against £937,068. It will be seen that practically the whole of the decrease occurred under the head of exports. It is accounted for by the opening of Hangchow as a treaty port, and the consequent complete diversion of Fychow teas and the partial diversion of Pingsuey teas. These two items led to a decrease of £378,000, and as the net decline is less than this by £166,401, there was a gain to this extent in other directions. It seems beyond doubt that the days of Ningpo as a shipper of Anhui teas are over, though Mr. Playfair is not quite certain on the point, and is of opinion that "there is less finality about the result than might perhaps be inferred from the course of the trade during the year that is passed. But at least the figures are against him, for the shipments of Pingsueys through Ningpo in 1897 reached 8,210,500 lb. against 13,118,667 lb. in 1896, and of Fychows 1,629,000 lb. against 12,050,533 lb. The diversion will not, however, make much difference to Great Britain. The tea goes to America almost exclusively, and whether it is shipped from Ningpo or from Hangchow, it will continue to go in British bottoms.

Another consular report just to hand comes from the other end of the Chinese Empire—Pakhoi, which has various competitors in its trade with the interior in Tonkin and the ports of the West River. Down to 1890 Pakhoi was the entrepot through which traffic was conducted between south-west Yunnan and the headwaters of the Red and West Rivers on the one side, and Hong Kong on the other. The opening of Mengtzu and Lungchow diverted some of this trade to Tonkin; then steam communication was established from Hanoi (and therefore Haiphong) along the Red River to Laokay, the nearest frontier town to Mengtzu; and next a railway was opened to connect Phulangthuong with Langson on the road to Lungchow. Last year trade in the neighbourhood of Laokay was considerably facilitated, and Chinese merchants have thereby been encouraged to attend the fairs recently opened there. Again boaded warehouses have been established at most of these places, and the use of them is allowed under certain conditions to foreign goods in transit through Tonkin. As a result of these forces the trade of Pakhoi for last year shows a falling off as compared with 1896, the value being 4,209,933 taels against 4,685,138 taels. The decrease was practically confined to imports, which figure for 2 697,185 taels of the totals against 3,168,335 taels: There is little of interest in the details of imports but it is to be observed that Indian cotton yarn, which is being taken in ever-increasing quantities by other Chinese treaty ports for transport into the interior, fell off last year to the extent of 1,362,400lb. at Pakhoi. A curious feature is that, though 107 steamers of a capacity of 56,866 tons, visited the place in 1897, not a single one was British. The explanation given is that there are few, if any, British steamers on the coast of China not belonging to the steamship companies running regularly on other lines suited for the trade, and that it is the cheapness with which the German and Danish steamers are run as compared with British steamers of the same size that gives them the advantage.

The figures quoted by Mr. Henry Paull, in presiding at the annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England yesterday furnish a striking illustration of banking development in this country during the past thirty years. The occasion of the retrospect was a reference to the death of Mr. R. B. Wade, who had occupied the chair of the bank for the whole of that long term. In 1867 the deposits amounted to £13,605,180—a considerable item, but one which appears insignificant compared with the colossal total for the past year (£48,810, 556). The profits at the end of 1867 were £22,619; last year they were £714,649; while the number of shareholders has risen from 2,056 to 13,167, showing the growth of public confidence in such investments. The past year was highly satisfactory for the bank, as evidenced by an increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend and bonus, bringing the distribution up to 20 per cent. It is not unjustly claimed that the figures quoted place this institution in the commanding position of being the premier bank of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

JUBAIL BRITANNIA.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

GOVERNMENT OF BUSHIRE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

ASSOCIATED.—Via Eccet, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

EASTERN.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon &c. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gurupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than those, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than those, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than those

MR. HARRY DENTS COMPANY AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. HARRY DENT and his Company gave their first variety entertainment on Monday. The entertainment was opened by Mr. Sidney Harding, who introduced to our notice the Lumiere cinematographe. Each picture shown contained 2,000 distinct photographs, which passed through the cinematographe at the rate of twenty a second. We were first shown Mr. Lumiere and family, which showed him to be a model husband, for while his wife enjoyed her breakfast, Mr. Lumiere, with praiseworthy self-denial, attended to the baby. Snow, falling in a London Street, was most artistically depicted. Regent's Street, the interior of the Opera House, and many other familiar scenes aroused memories of Old England and were received with much appalause. We were shown the march to barracks of the Grenadier Guards and jumping by the German Dragoons. In this picture the lecturer reversed the photos, and we were entertained by the extraordinary sight of horses jumping backwards. The landing of the Czar, Spanish soldiers enjoying themselves in camp, and many other interesting pictures were shown. Unfortunately towards the finish something happened to the daynamo machines, and the exhibition had to be curtailed. The electric lighting was unsatisfactory, but we understand the matter has now been put right. After an interval of fifteen minutes the variety entertainment commenced. Miss Dorothy Cameron's dances and songs were encored, but the lady merely bowed her acknowledgment. Professor Michele was truly a magician. He showed us a plateful of bran, out of which he said he would make biscuits. This he did by simply covering the plate with a brass cover, which he removed in a moment, displaying to the astonishment of the audience a plateful of delicious almond cakes by Peliti. He apologised for the fact, and said that occasionally he needed a little outside help. The cakes were distributed amongst the ladies in the audience. He requested one of the audience to choose a card, which he placed in a covered tray, and gave to a gentleman in the audience to hold. Another gentleman was requested to hold an egg in an egg-cup. The conjuror made a few passes with his wand, asked for the egg, cracked it, and produced the card. The hat trick and ring trick were also very good, and the Professor was much applauded. Unfortunately he understands very little English, and this makes his performance somewhat tedious to follow. Mr. Sidney Harding is an exceedingly clever ventriloquist, and kept the audience in roars of laughter with his imitation of an old couple and their irrepressible son Joe. The performance concluded with a hornpipe, danced by Miss Dorothy Cameron in sailor costume. The theatre was only half full. This was, no doubt, due to the fact that so many Bombayites are at present up-country for the holidays. Mr. Harry Dent and Company will, no doubt, score well after to-day.

MEMORIALS TO MR. GLADSTONE : A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The people of India are no doubt quite right in praising highly the great qualities of the head and heart of one of the greatest, if not the greatest man which this century has produced. But we should not stop there. Let the people of India unite and rise like one man to give at least two statues to Mr. Gladstone in India, one in Bombay and the other at Calcutta. In order to enable all to subscribe towards the fund let the amount of subscription be limited to one rupee only, and let the fund be called "One Rupee Fund for Mr. Gladstone's Statues at Bombay and Calcutta." If the amount subscribed exceeds the sum necessary for two statues, other places like Madras, etc., could also have statues of the Grand Old Man of England. Let every statue have a nice fountain and a few benches surrounding it for the resort of the public.

A PARSEE ADMIRER OF MR. GLADSTONE.
Surat, May 30.

AN APPEAL FROM THE POONA PINJRAPOLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When lately you published an appeal on behalf of the Poona Pinjrapole, I expected that the grass-cutting and grass-stacking operations would soon be completed. But few persons came forward to relieve the anxiety of the managing committee. With the assistance received half the work has been finished. Bringing grass from one pasture-land and stacking the same safely remains yet to be done, and it is hoped that charitable and liberal-minded persons having pity on dumb animals left entirely to the mercy of charity will lend a helping hand. People willing to spend charity cannot be blamed at this time, for the charitable have all been more or less engrossed with cares on account of the reappearance of the plague. The Pinjrapole committee, however, trust that the people while offering prayers to God for the disappearance of the plague will not forget the poor cow. The committee is really grateful to the European lady who, reading an appeal from the Poona Pinjrapole, sent us some relief. The leading Mahajans and chief supporters of the institution have now returned, and it is hoped they will not forget their old institution. The following are the amounts received since you published the last appeal :—

	Rs	as.
Amount previously acknowledged	512	0
Shet Amola Tarachand	15	0
Shet Shamakchand Motichand of Kirkee...	25	0
The Hon'ble Justice M. G. Ranade	30	0
Shet Koiraj of Khadkala	5	0
Dr. of Cowasjhal H. Khambhata	5	0
Shet Virachand Ganesh of Junar	12	8
Shet Ambaram Ameechand of Junar	6	4
Shet Mayachand Kuberdas of Junar	3	2
Shet Harichand Umedchand of Junar	3	2
Shet Ghelaram Malukchand of Karad	6	4
Shet Khushaldass Bhagwandas	2	0
Shet Magan Ratanot and	2	0
Total ...	Rs. 653	6

PESTONJEE LIMJEE.
Poona, May 28. Hony. Secy., Poona Pinjrapole.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD BEACONSFIELD COMPARED.

MR. N. M. LUNGRANA sends us the following extract from his Note Book :—No one can study what Mr. Gladstone has done, and fail to discover what he was. What we admire in the best men, what in our better moments we ourselves desire to be, we see in him. The very faults and weaknesses incidental to his share of humanity bring him closer to us, while his genius and his scholarship, his eloquence and his insight or farsight—rise him above us. What he writes finds us, as what he said persuaded us. Even where we may disagree with him, we admire his motives, and we are not unprepared to find so fair and generous a mind disagreeing with his earlier cruder self. He was a statesman, and therefore marched with the age which he interpreted and guided. And he was a great statesman precisely because he was an earnest Christian. In Mr. Gladstone we have a personality so varied and yet so complete all round that the Christian, the scholar, the man of business, the unlettered peasant found sides on which it fascinated and elevated them, in proportion as it was studied by each. Great in every department of public and literary effort, and in departments generally considered opposed to each other, great as orator and debater, as financier and administrator, as classical scholar and English critic, as expositor of industrial art and ecclesiastical dogma, as moulder of man and feller of trees, Mr. Gladstone presented the finest personality of this age, because under and above all this he has learned to make conscience me guide, duty his master, and he merits of it for his country, for mankind, and for the Empire, in law at his time. Disraeli was one of the curiosities of our Political History. Beginning as a Radical, he turned Conservative, and as Conservative endangered our constitution more than the wildest Radical could have wished. History will probably write his epitaph, that he was personally helpful to the Queen, and that he swelled the pride of her title. In youth he dreamed of forming fresh links between "the Monarch and the Multitude;" in old age he is found to have broken more than one of the old links, the absence of which has caused French Imperialism to fail, and American Democracy to corrupt. A man of clever views rather than of eternal principles, he always remained outside not only of English life and thought, but of the whole moral as well as political system of our country.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

We learn that Clive Durant has forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey an appeal against the decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater not to admit him to bail. The petition, which will be considered by Justices Farran and Strachey in the Appeal Court tomorrow, concludes as follows:—A concession for which I humbly beg to assure your Lordship I shall be most sincerely grateful as tending to restore that confidence in the Court and the due administration of justice which is so essential to social order and security, but which I grieve to be compelled to add has been so rudely shaken by the arbitrary, high handed, and persecuting spirit in which the magistrate has so far dealt with the proceedings in this case."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi having been broken up, the remainder of the Somersets will join head-quarters at Kuldanna, and the small party of the Gordons left in Rawalpindi will also go to the Hills, joining the regiment at Thobba. The garrisons at Fort Attock and Campbellpore, now of the Somersets, will be replaced by men of the Queen's one-half of which regiment will be divided between Rawalpindi, Attock and Campbellpore, the other wing going to the Murree Hills at once. The last party going to the hills of the foregoing troops will strike the standing camps at Barakow and Tret on the Rawalpindi-Murree Road.

THE Indian tea estimate for 1898 is 158,500,000 lbs., of which 140,500,000, lbs. are for export to Great Britain, and 18,000,000 lbs. to America and the Colonies. The estimate shows an increase of 6,000,000 lbs. for Great Britain as compared with the quantity actually shipped during last year.

THE death-rate of Madras City just at the present time is a bad one. For the week ending the 20th of May it was as high as 44·9, as compared with 36·9, the average for the previous ten years. If the birth-rate; had been no higher than the average, namely 36·3, the deaths would have been more numerous than the births; but, strange to say, the babies during the week have been coming into the world abnormally plentifully, the birth-rate for the week having been 46·3, against an average of 36·3. In all there were 403 births during the week and 391 deaths.

WE understand that furlough is to be opened at once to the native troops of the Malakand, Kohat, Kurram and Tochi Forces now that the Chitral Reliefs have been carried out, and orders have also been issued for a further reduction of the Khyber Force.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore City, writes the "Mysore Standard," had to be sent for by the President to form a quorum at the ordinary monthly meeting held on Thursday morning, May 26th! "The only reply the President got was that some of them had gone out on business, while others were probably taking part in the wedding festivities at the residence of Mr. Kristna Murti." The President has our entire sympathy. The meeting had to be adjourned, but we dare say a copy of the proceedings of the meeting that was not held, when submitted to Government, will elicit remarks that will bring a sufficient number for all the meetings. Besides the President, there were present for the Thursday's meeting, Dr. Benson, Messrs. Sparkes and Cameron and two native nominated Commissioners. Where were all the elected patriots—patriots, ready to pass votes of censure at mob meetings on the conduct of the executives? We are sorry that any elected commissioners should by their conduct injure the cause of local self-Government.

A MOORISH resident in the Galle Fort Colombo was charged before the Police Magistrate with obstructing the watertax collector in the discharge of his duties. The defence was that he did not allow his property to be destrained, because he saw no reason why he should pay for the water, when he did not and could not, use it, as it was not fit for human consumption. The Moorman was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The fine was paid, and leave was given to appeal to the Supreme Court, and the result is looked forward to with interest.

AN interesting society announcement has been made at home. It is stated that a marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Duke of Manchester and Joan, third daughter of Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P., of Warter Priory, Hull. It was reported about a year ago that the youthful Duke of Manchester was engaged to the daughter of a wealthy American; but this story was promptly denied by his Grace personally, and since then no hint has been given of the matrimonial intentions of the head of the house of Montagu. Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P., the father of the bride-elect, is the elder brother of Mr. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft fame. The two brothers are interested in the Great Hull Steamship Company, which runs the Wilson liners, and they are the sons of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Cottingham, Yorkshire. Mr. Charles Wilson is M. P. for West Hull. He was married in 1871 to the eldest daughter of Colonel W. H. C. Wellesley. The Duke of Manchester has just completed his twenty-first year, having been born on March 3 1877. He succeeded his father as ninth holder of the title in 1892 and is a Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. His mother, the Duchess of Manchester, is Consuelo, daughter of Don Antonio Yzrigad Valle, of Ravenswood, U.S.A., and Cuba. She was married to the late Duke in 1876, and had three children, the present Duke, and twin daughters, one of whom died in 1895, while the other, Lady Alice Montagu, was presented at the Drawing-Room this week by her mother. The Duke of Manchester is a grandson of the Duchess of Devonshire, who was the widow of the seventh Duke, and married the present Lord President of the Council in 1892.

RECENT events in Calcutta if scanned by the record of events during the Bombay epidemic writes the "Indian Planters Gazette" are precisely on similar lines, and are no more alarming then what occurred on the other side of India. There was the same opposition to the measures for prevention of spread of the disease, the same violent assaults upon plague officials, and the same amount of crime as there is in Calcutta. The only difference is that in Calcutta the populace guided by the example of the lawless persons, who were responsible for a very large percentage of the trouble in Bombay, are commencing their opposition where Bombay left off, and are out of all proportion more unreasonable and more unreasoning than were the Bombay people. Over here—as in Bombay—we have a certin section of persons who are inciting the peonle by gross misrepresentation of the intentions and the acts of the authorities to resist by violence the plague measures, and with what success we have but to turn to the murderous assault committed upon Drs. Laing and Sircar on Saturday last at Bhowanipore. The incident fortunately did not have such a tragical termination as the Ayerst and Rand murders in Poona, but the same spirit which prompted Chapekar and his associates was present in the Bhowanipore occurrence; and this in spite of the regulations prescribed for segregation and attendance upon plague striken persons being of a far less rigorous or harsh nature than those adopted in Bombay, were averred to be. In Calcutta the authorities impose no conditions which are in any way likely to outrage caste or religious prejudices, and have in every way that they can placed the conduct and care of the plague cases in the hands of the people themselves.

THE Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, is neither literary nor especially learned nor witty, according to a writer in the "Outlook." To what, then, does he owe his signal judicial pre-eminence? He has, in the first place, a personality so powerful as to be almost oppressive, a personality which informs features massive and dignified, and gives fire to an eye under whose glance men literally quail. His mind is clear, logical, and of great reasoning power; he likes to know all the facts of a case; he never requires to be told a thing twice; but when the facts—however complicated—are once unfolded, he grasps them and perceives instantaneously their bearing. Judges of far less calibre often decide aright when all the facts are before them; but it is a notable characteristic of the Chief Justice that to the great intellectual qualities already dwelt on he adds a faculty singularly rare in those who possess great reasoning and logical power—namely, an instinctive appreciation of character. The Chief Justice is vexed if he cannot get all the facts; but when some of them are inaccessible, he falls back upon that imaginative insight which enables genius to discriminate between the true and the false. In one sense Lord Russell is an artist—for in his speech, though it is without wit or epigram, or unusual felicity of phrase, he has one of the greatest of artistic qualities. Out of a confused pile of topics he selects unerringly those which persuade and convince, and if grace and ornament are wanting, they are, in a court of justice, fitly replaced by gravity, terseness, and force. Lord Russell looks upon law very seriously; his Court opens punctually to a moment, and to finish a case and to save the parties and the jury the expense and trouble of attendance again, he will sit, to the consternation of the Bar, for hours after the appointed time. He remembers the multiplicity of his own cases, and shows a kind of peremptory indulgence to those silmilarly burdened; he releases juries, and is considerate of the time of busy men; he treats the youngest and most eminent practitioner with impartial severity if they are irrelevant; he bears no malice if one has valour enough to drive him by sound argument from a position which he has taken up.

MONEY is easy in the bazaar at 6 per cent., says the "Englishman," but if any one wants a loan on the security of Government Paper from the Bank of Bengal he will have to pay 11 per cent. This is a curious state of matters, but much the same sort of thing has been going on since we drew attention to it about a year ago. We still see the same stupid ideas promulgated that the trade of India is being strangled for want of currency, whereas it is only the European capital that is lacking, since the Exchange Banks withdrew the three millions sterling, which they and their constituents used to employ here. As statements, which we have been publishing for the past three years, show, whenever the private loanable capital in the hands of the Presidency Banks rises to 4 1/2 crores, discount falls to about 3 per cent. So if the Exchange Banks replaced the money they withdrew this would be the rate to-day. But if they did Government would get three millions of gold into its Treasury, and the Barbour scheme would be accomplished. This is just what the Exchange Banks do not wish to see.

IN the bribery charges now being heard at Multan the prosecution on Thursday concluded the evidence in the second article of charge. The evidence produced on Thursday was largely documentary, and an endeavour was made to prove by entries in the books of native shoop-keepers and bankers and of European banking firms, that there was a direct connection of Sirdar Gurdial Singh with bribery payments. On Friday the prosecution opened the third article of charge, which alleged that Sirdar Gurdial Singh had, whilst Collector and District Judge of Muzaffargarh, taken Rs. 3,925 as bribes for showing favour to a man named Pari Ram of Inayatpore near Muzaffargarh.

AT the last meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the corporation were present by invitation. The Committee drew Mr. James' attention to the feeling of unrest which exists among European residents and also among respectable natives in regard to the benaviour of disorderly characters in the town, and suggested that offences of rioting and assault should be dealt with summarily by a special Magistrate, so as to avoid the delay which now takes place and also that the introduction of flogging as a punishment for these offences would be likely to act as a deterrent. Mr. James expressed himself in favour of the appointment of a special Magistrate with full powers to deal with cases of rioting or violence, provided it was clearly understood that such appointment was not intended as a reflection on the permanent Magistrates. With regard to the introduction of flogging this could only be carried out by thy amendment of the law. The best way of carrying out the suggestion would be to ask Government to extend the provisions of the Whipping Act (VI. of 1864) to adults. The Act at present only applied to culprits under sixteen years of age. The Government of India had before them the proposal to increase the Calcutta Police Force by 300 men and he had already been granted powers of recruitment up to that number. He has only heard of one case in which a European had been interfered with by budmashes, a case of a gentleman who had been stopped in Rawdon Street and this matter was under investigation. Mr. James added that he had full powers to deal with disturbances in any way he considered advisable and he could call for militaty assistance if he deemed it to be necessary.

DEPUTATIONS of the Sikh, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee communities of Simla waited upon His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala on May 29 and presented him with addresses congratulating him on being made a G. C. S. I. His Highness the Kour Sahib of Patiala and Prince Ranjitsinghgi were also present. Replying to the addresses, His Highness the Maharaja said :—Your Highnesses and gentlemen, please allow me to thank you all for the sincerity with which you have been pleased to present me with these addresses congratulating me on the high honour which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer on me. It is very kind of you to speak so nicely of my services, but I feel that I have not had enough occasion yet to do my heartfelt desire in serving Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and my country as I should like. But I pray to Akal Purkh, that I may be afforded that pleasure later on. In having off red my own personal services to the Government in connection with the troubles on the frontier. I have done nothing extraordinary, I have only followed in the footsteps of my forefathers, for I was inspired by no other motives than devotion and loyalty to the British throne, which sentiments I am proud to say have descended to me from my ancestors. I am indeed thankful to the Supreme Government that they accepted my offer and afforded to me the pleasure of being in active service. Gentlemen, we are very fortunate that we are living under the benign sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and her just and appreciative Government, whose sole aim is to promote the best interests of the inhabitants of the empire; and is the duty of us all to do whatever we can to help the Government by our hearty and loyal co-operation in the work before it.

FOLLOWING on the retirement of Colonel Holdich, one of the few frontier and Central Asian experts, the death of Major-General Woodthorpe, an officer who worked with Colonel Holdich in Afghanistan and had also a special knowledge of the Western Hindu Kush reign, is a severe loss to the Survey Department in India. In the earlier part of General Woodthorpe's service, from 1871 to 1878, he served in Assam and on the North-Eastern border of India, and had the good fortune, as a subaltern, to be in three expeditions against the tribes in that quarter. It was in the Lushai Garo and Naga Hills that he showed the stuff he was made of, and when the Afgan War broke out in 1878 he was selected as one of the Survey officers to accompany the Kurram Column under General Roberts. His plucky bebaviour at the forcing of the Peiwar won Captain Woodthorpe a brevet majority. He was with the Kabul Field Force in the following year, did excellent work in and about Kabul, and shared in the march to Kandahar. A second brevet and frequent mention in despatches proved the high estimation in which General Roberts held him. At the conclusion of the war he posted again to Assam, and was present with the Akka Expedition of 1883-84. In 1885 Colonel Lockhart secured his services for the Chitral Mission, and his examination of the Hindu Kush passes from Hunza-Nagar westwards was the first made, we believe by a skilled surveyor. In 1886-87 he once more went eastward and did some valuable surveying in Upper Burma, then in course of subjugation. The Companionship of the Bath was well bestowed upon him at this period of his career. From 1889 to 1892 he was head of the Intelligence Branch at Army Headquarters, and the way in which he was jockeyed out of his appointment when the Branch was re-organised, reflected little credit on the military authorities of the day. General Woodthorpe was the last man in the world to wear his heart upon his sleeve, and he followed his profession as a profession and not as a trade: but those who knew him intimately, knew that under the smile of a genial satire he despised and resented the motives which at times govern the disposition of appointments in India. His employment again in Burma, when difficulties arose with the French over the Mekong Valley, was a poor recompense. Of late years General Woodthorpe was concerned with work on what may be called the civil side of the Survey Department, though he would have been invaluable to the General Officers who conducted the series of campaigns that have taken place during Lord Elgin's viceroyalty.

COLONEL AND MRS. EVANS-GORDON and party bagged the big Ramsaihat tiger in the Jalpaiguri Duars on the 25th ult. This monster with his family of wife and daughter had quartered himself upon a village on the edge of the Toudas Forest about a mile from the Ramsai station on the B. D. Railway. Colonel and Mrs. Evans-Gordon were staying under the hospitable roof of Mr. C. Rawson, Superintendent of the Duars Tea Company at Bamandanga, and had thus the best opportunity of circumventing this clever old tiger. Cows had been tied up for him for two previous nights. He and his family had been committing wholesale depredations on the village cattle for about two years and had been hunted and even fired at on several previous occasions, but the Derby Day of 1898 was destined to be his last and he had run the course about the same time as Jeddah—a blue ribbon in each case—as the tiger, which was carefully measured twice in the presence of five people, taped exactly 10 ft. 7." This, it is thought, is the record in this part of India, if not in the whole of India. The monster made a splendid fight, having been found about 3 p.m. and killed at 4-30. The party were Colonel and Mrs. Evans-Gordon and Messrs. Farrington, Oliver, and Meares.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT CROP, SEASON 1897-98.

FINAL MEMORANDUM.

THE Department of Land Records and Agriculture publishes the following information up to 1st May over the signiture of the Director Mr. J. P. Muir-Mackenzie :—

The latest reports show the area sown as 2,43[illegible],000 acres, being 31 per cent. over last year's, but 17 per cent. below the average. Last year the wheat area had shown an abnormal shrinkage owing to the general failure of the rains. In the current year the cultivators, being anxious to secure an early supply of food and fodder crops and to replenish their stocks of jowari and other grains exhausted during last year's scarcity, devoted more than usual attention to the growth of these crops. The wheat crop has, therefore, only partially recovered its normal acreage. In parts of Gujarat and the Deccan, wheat cultivation was also restricted by continuous and excessive rain at the sowing season. In the Presidency Proper owing to favourable sowing rains Gujarat States alone show some rise over the average. In Sind extensive floods and plentiful rain have caused a general increase in wheat area by rendering many lands fit for rabi cultivation.

COMPARATIVE CHANGES IN AREA UNDER WHEAT.—The following statement compares the area under wheat, with the gross area cropped during the twelve years ending 1896-97.

Year.	Gross area cropped.	Percentage of gross to average cropped area.	Area under wheat.	Percentage of wheat to gross area.
	Acres		Acres	
1884-85	24,100,935	84·12	2,290,243	8·77
1885-87	27,104,68	98·05	2,150,778	7·93
1887-88	27,085,325	97·87	2,410,196	8·98
1888-89	25,167,722	91·09	2,316,[illegible]	9·27
1889-90	28,891,612	104·52	2,311,558	7·99
1890-91	18,70[illegible],909	101·82	2,318,578	8·07
1891-93	27,393,198	99·08	2,157,19[illegible]	7·78
1892-93	29,44[illegible],154	106·15	2,461,330	8·26
1893-94	28,7[illegible],070	103·85	2,459,131	8·56
1894-95	2[illegible],411,61	105·31	2,690,391	9·24
1895-96	27,757,391	100·32	2,048,428	7·56
1896-97	23,201,200	84·29	1,421,845	6·11
	27,613,290	100·00	2,95[illegible],888	8·16

During the first ten years both the gross area cropped and the area under wheat show an appreciable rise. During 1894-95, low inundation and scanty rain in Sind did not permit full cultivation. During 1896-97, the abnormal character of the season has curtailed both the gross cropped area and that under wheat. Thus the variations are irregular and hardly any evidence can be adduced therefrom, to support the allegation that wheat is supplanting other crops. The differences from year to year in the wheat area can only be attributed to the effects of season and possibly to the exigencies of rotation. The figures are for the areas in British districts, for which statistical information is available, and are compiled from the Annual Reports of the Agricultural Department.

In Gujarat, continuous rain curtailed sowings, principally in Broach. Later on the crop suffered owing to want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals. Rust and injury by locusts were reported from places. Rain in February, however, proved beneficial and improved prospect. In the Gujarat States the season was, on the whole, satisfactory, especially in Kathiawar and Cutch. In the Deccan, continuous and excessive rain at sowing time prevented full sowings in places and later on injurious winds, cloudy weather and stormy rains in February did some damage, particularly in the south. The unirrigated crop suffered owing to deficiency of moisture, particularly in the east. The condition of the irrigated crop is fairly good, though rust is reported from some places. In the Karnatak the rain for sowing was fairly good, but winds and deficiency of moisture have affected the crop particularly in Bijapur. In Sind, the inundation was timely and sufficient, but the crop suffered a little from frost in Hyderabad and Thurparkar and unfavourable winds in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

On the whole, the total outturn is satisfactory, being 87 per cent. over last year's and nearly up to average of the preceding five years. Native States contribute 35 per cent. of the outturn as against an average of 24 per cent. This increase is due mainly to the increased production in Kathiawar.

The returns of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce show that the exports of local wheat to the Port of Bombay during the seven weeks ending 1st may last are six-fold of the last year's figures. The exports from Gujarat are quite phenomenal and in accordance with the heavy crop harvested there especially in Kathiawar. The exports from the Deccan and the Karnatak are small owing to deminished production. Now that the plague has almost subsided in Bombay and the demand for export to Europe is increasing, there is nothing to prevent a free flow of export to the port of Shipment.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In Gujarat the early rains were deficient and necessitated the resowing of crops in large areas. Later on the season was favourable, except that the rice crop suffered a little in the north from deficiency of August rain and the Septembst rains were slightly injurious to jowari and bajri in Ahmedabrd. The rabi crops commenced well, but locusts did slightly damage in places to young crops and later on cloudy weather and insufficiency of moisture adversely affected their growth. The cyclonic rain in December, however, proved beneficial and improved prospects everywhere. On the whole, with little exception, both the kharif and rabi crops have yielded up to average. In the Deccan the monsoon opened early, but was followed by a long break which caused considerable anxiety. The rains in July gave some relief and the kharif crops thrived well except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur and eastern tracts of Poona and Satara, where they partially withered. The September rains improved these failing crops and opened prospects of a good rabi harvest. Excessive cold, however, induced blight, particularly on rabi, jowari, which suffered most. Adverse winds and deficiency of moisture also affected the crops in places. The yield of kharif and rabi crops is, on the whole, satisfactory in Khandesh and Nasik and in the eastern parts of Poona and Satara. In many places, there was a bumper harvest of bajri. In Ahmednagar and Sholapur, however, and eastern parts of Poona and Satara, the total yield is decidedly below the average, the yield of jowari, the staple grain of the tract being indifferent. In the Karnatak the season was much the same as in the Deccan, and the outturn of crops in Bijapur and in the eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar is below the average; elsewhere it reaches the normal. In Sind districts the produce is above the average in Karachi. In Hyderabad many fields were submerged on account of high floods and heavy rain and the area under kharif crops was curtailed. This, however, extended considerably the area under rabi crops. The yield of bajri and jowari has been reduced below the average, owing to damage caused by locusts and floods; that of other crops is about average. In Shikarpur, kharif crops, which were otherwise fair, were more or less damaged by locusts. The outturn of rice was seriously affected by injury through westerly winds. The rabi crops also suffered from locusts and frost and their outturn is only fair. Thar and Parkar bajri was considerably damaged by locusts, but the outturn is, on the whole, up to average. In the Upper Sind Frontier District, the produce is reported to be above the average in Jacobabad, but slightly short of it elsewhere owing to damage by locusts and insufficiency of water-supply.

Except in Thar and Parkar, where the stocks are reported to be plentiful, nowhere in the Presidency are there reported to be any considerable stocks. Last year the high prices commanded by food grains owing to scarcity prevalent in different parts of the Presidency as well as outside it, induced large exports to the affected localities which no doubt depleinished stocks in many places.

Though prices have ruled lower than last year still, as quoted in the financial papers, they are above the normal throughout the Presidency. In the interior of some districts, however, cultivators have complained bitterly of the low prices they obtain from the dealers and money-lenders. In Sind also prices have ruled high, except in Karachi and Hyderabad, where they have fallen very low owing, it is reported, to the prevalence of the plague, and absence of trade in consequence.

THE BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS.

THE department of Land Records and Agriculture publishes the following Final memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1897-98, the information being up to 1st May.

The appended statements show the corrected area figures and estimated outturns of British districts and Native States. In these statements averages have been struck on the figures of 5 years only, outturn details in the case of British districts, and both area and outturn details in the case of Native States not being available prior to 1890-91.

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 2,500 acres; a little less than half of last year's and the average. Decrease due to sowing of larger area under food-crops. Crops suffered for want of moisture and yielded only a fair outturn.

Gujarat States.—Area 500 acres; less than one-fourth of the last year's and less that one-fifth of the average. Most of the area is in Cambay where larger area, as in British territory, was sown with food-crops. The crop has, however, yielded well.

Deccan.—Area, 81,000 acres; 33 per cent. below last year's and 60 per cent. below the average. Nasik, Sholapur and Satara show small increases in area over last year; but the areas reported are considerably below the average. The decrease is due, as already reported, to extensive cultivation of food and fodder crops consequent on last year's scarcity. Crops suffered for want of moisture owing to absence of rain after sowing. In the Karmala Taluka of Sholapur, the whole crop withered and yielded nothing. In parts of Nasik, it suffered from excessive cold and want of dew, and in parts of Ahmednagar it was diseased. Elsewhere it has yielded fairly well. The estimated yield, 9,378 tons, is about 7 1-2 times larger than last year's but only a little more than 1-3rd of the average.

Deccan States.—Area 4,400 acres; more than five-fold of the last year's area, but only little more than 1-3rd of the average. The yield is fair and is estimated at 259 tons.

Karnatak.—Area 68,000 acres; treble of the last year's area, but about two-thirds of the average. In Dharwar the reported area is below last year's, more attention being paid to the growth of jowari and other cereals; linseed was not sown to a larger extent. Crop suffered owing to absence of rain after sowing and yielded a fair outturn, which has been estimated at 7,221 tons or slightly below the average.

Karnatak States.—Have 5,900 acres with a fair crop estimated to yield 247 tons.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 1,800 acres; about 13 per cent above last year's, but about 68 per cen. below the average. In Ahmedabad the crop yielded an average outturn; else where the estimate outturn is only fair.

Gujarat States.—Area 54,900 acres slightly above last year's, but more than 11 per cent. below the average. The increase in Palanpur and the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha States is attributed to favourable rain for sowing. On the other hand, a fall of more than 13 per cent. below last year's area in Baroda is reported to be due to dearness of seed. The crop has yielded well and the estimated outturn 70 per cent. Over last year's and 18 per cent. over the average.

Sind.—Area 132,000 acres; near double of the last year's area and almost equal to the average. The increase is general, and is due to favourable inundation. Slight injury by locusts is reported from parts of Upper Sind Frontier. From parts of Hyderabad, slight damage by frost is also reported. On the whole, the crop has yielded fairly well and the outturn is estimated to be more than double of the last year's and a quarter above the average.

Karnatak.—Has 12,500 acres with a fair crop. The great rise in area is attributed as elsewhere in Sind to good inundation.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 21st May 1898 :—

Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., tutor to the minor raja of Pithapuram, Godavari district, Madras presidency, for an improved case for holding matches, a candle-piece, cigarette-ser other similar articles.

Charles Henry Dunlop, civil engineer, of 139 Bridport street, South Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved wall or lining for "shield" tunnelling and for shaft sinking.

Ernest Sydney Ross, engineer, of Hobart, Tasmania, for improvements in umbrellas.

The Leather Pneumatic Tyre company, limited, of 3 Bousfield street, London, for improvements in or relating to wheel tyres.

William James Hadden, assistant surgeon and medical officer, East Coast railway, Vizagapatam, for crushing and whitening common bay salt.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or tobacco leaves, coffee, fruits, cloths and other substances, and for the baking of tobacco stems and other substances.

Jonathan Henry Poulson, of Munihari factory, Purnea district for the oxygenation separately, vat by vat of the liquor (indican) obtained from the indigo leaf or plant, to be called "Poulson's patent indigo oxygenating process."

Arthur Charles Bickyndon indigo planter and accountant, residing at Samastipur, Tirhut state railway, for an improved machine for cleaning "simul" cotton or any fibre of a like nature, and a receiver for the same.

Albert Verley, electrician, of 7 Quai de Seine, Courbevoie, near Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of sugar.

C. M. Roy, civil engineer, of Aminabad, Lucknow, for improved chimneys for trench and overground kilns for brick burning.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act.

James Shannan Stevenson, tea planter, of Rothes, Hatton, Ceylon, for improvements in or connected with means or apparatus for withering and drying tea or other produce. (Specification filed 21 May 1898.)

Charles William George Aldridge, manufacturing chemist, and William Charles Clark, furniture dealer both of Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, for improvements in and relating to ladders and fire escapes. (Specification filed 19 May 1898.)

Harry Aubrey de Vere Maclean, *said* or officer in the army of the Sultan of Morocco, of Church house Kew, in the country of Surrey, for improvements in carts for military and other purposes. (Specification filed 19 May 1898.)

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, and Charles Ainslie Russell Crommelin, traffic manager, B. B. and C. I. railway, Bombay, for an improved system of controlling the working of trains. (Specification filed 19 May 1898.

Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, of 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay for improvements in fibre-extracting machine. (Specification filed 16 may 1898.)

Tito Livio Carbone, engineer, of 343 Calle Sarandi, Monte Video, South America, for an improvements in sheet metal boxes. (Specification filed 16 May 1898.)

Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd Engineering company, contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with stop valves. (Specification filed 20 May 1898.)

Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd Engineering company, contractors, of 153 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, and Harry Lee Constable, engineer, of 10 Wakefield road, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, for improvements in or connected with brake mechanism for railway carriages and similar vehicles. (Specification filed 29 May 1898.)

Emile Maderic Bossuet, engineer, of 3 Palace de la Madeleine, Paris, for a machine for printing, checking, and issuing railway and other tickets. (Specification filed 20 May 1898.)

Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd Engineering company, contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, for a new or improved gauge glass protector for boilers and such like. (Specification filed 20 May 1898.)

The British and Colonial Colliery Supply Association, limited of 20 Abchurch lane, in the city of London, for an improved manufacture of explosives (Specification filed 20 May 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

The Cassel Gold Extracting company's invention for improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores or other compounds. (From 12 July 1892 to 12 July 1899.)

George Bakewell Newhurst's invention for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece-goods with trade-marks and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation. (From 21 May 1893 to 21 May 1899.

Sandford James Kilby's invention for a combined weighing stand platform and hopper for facilitating the weighing and discharging of salt and other commodities. (From 28 May 1898 to 28 May 1899.

Charles Swindell's invention for improvements in chimney or ventilating caps. (From 23 May 1898 to 23 May 1899.)

Arthur Marie Francois Laurent-Cely's and illius Augustus Timmis's invention for improvements in and relating to, and in the manufacture of, electric secondary cells. (From

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

UNDER the heading "Deplorable Statistics" a contemporary publishes the gloomy criticisms of a correspondent interested in naval gunnery. Taking the Target returns for 1897, this critic selects certain ships as typical of the Fleet, and endeavours to prove that their shooting was deplorable. It should be a consolation to the critic to reflect that he has failed to make out a strong case, notwithstanding that he has picked his ships and confined himself to a few examples. The worst charge that he can bring against the prize firing of these vessels seems to be that there was a small proportion of actual hits registered by the largest types of guns. He takes 174 rounds fired from thirty-six 13·5in. guns, and complains that only thirty-five hits were recorded, representing a proportion of 20 per cent. With the 6in. quick firing guns the same percentage of hits was obtained, the best results being obtained with the 10in. guns, which scored 48·5 per cent. of hits. His sneers at certain ships picked out for adverse comparison are unworthy of notice, this system being, of course, entirely unfair and worthless. It stands to reason that some ships must make worse practice than others, and this is generally due to the crews being unused to their guns, to conditions of wind and weather, and other causes. That there is plenty of room for improvement in naval gunnery need not be denied, and there is need, no doubt, of more practice in all our squadrons; but it is quite certain that our seamen gunners already carry out more gunnery at sea than is the custom in any other navy, and we decline to believe that there is any cause for uneasiness as to the marksmanship of our seamen. Nor is it convincing to sneer at the conditions under which prize firing in our Navy is carried out. The target is necessarily stationary, but the ships are required to steam round it at considerable speed and to fire at long ranges. A duellist was once asked if he could pierce the ace of hearts at twenty-five paces. He replied in the negative, but added, "I can hit a man at twelve." A ship is much easier to hit than a small canvas target.

Among the papers read before the Institution of Naval Architects recently was one by Captain W. H. Jaques, late United States Navy, in which he dealt with what is known as the Holland type of submarine torpedo boat. In this country we bestow little attention to the development of submarine vessels, because, even if Captain Jaques is correct in his views, and there is a future before these insidious instruments of destruction, it is still most improbable that they can become adjuncts in our system of defence. The notion of submarine warfare is, however, full of interest, and the history of the various attempts to solve the problem far from uninstructive. The first boat of the Holland type was built in New York in 1877. This was quite a small boat, almost a model, and gave remarkable results. Two years later Mr. Holland built another boat, 31ft. in length and of 19 tons displacement, which is stated to have been readily manœuvred under water. The interest of the United States Navy Department in these experiments resulted in the building of a boat named the Plunger, which was launched last summer, and with the performances of which Captain Jaques dealt at some length. This boat is 94ft. long and displaces 140 tons when floating and 105 tons when submerged. The boat is designed to almost of submergence to a depth of 75ft.; she is said to manœuvre and dive with great accuracy and to be in all respects a success. She thus represents a great advance upon all previous experiments in this direction, but Captain Jaques admits the difficulty of navigating such craft below the surface, and it appears that no means has yet been discovered of illuminating the tract to be traversed when the boat is at its submerged. Thus, under present conditions, the offensive power of the Holland boat appears to depend upon her diving capacity, her object being to approach the enemy as nearly as safety permits, and then dive into the blackness of the sea and deliver her torpedo in the dark. It is evident that the invention is to this important extent lacking in perfection, and the United States Navy Board ordered to report upon it appear to have realised this, since they have reported against the purchase of the boat. Nevertheless, it is far from impossible that some means of obtaining light below the surface may be discovered in the near future.

Particulars are beginning to be divulged concerning the Russian shipbuilding programme. It will be remembered that a special grant of 90,000,000 roubles was made, but it escaped general observation that this grant was in addition, not only to the ordinary expenditure but to a previous special sum, the amounts of which had never been announced. To make public such matters is unusual in Russia, and the late Imperial ukase was not without a political purpose. The *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg is disposed to think that the whole of the special allocation for purpose of naval construction will amount to between 120,000,000 and 150,000,000 roubles. The expenditure will, of course, be spread over a number of years, and some part of it will be devoted in all probability to building new ships, and the provision of the means for additional ship construction, there being a strong objection to building abroad, and a positive aversion to placing orders in England. The vessels at present in various stages of advancement are six large battleships and one smaller, one "coast-defence" armour clad, the huge armoured cruiser "Gromoboi," four small protected cruisers, three gunboats and about seventeen destroyers, with nine or ten torpedo-boats.

Last year's Royal Military Tournament, magnificent as it was, is likely to be surpassed this year. A most attractive programme has been drawn up, the main idea being to illustrate the manner in which on many historical occasions the sister Services have fought side by side. Four incidents have been selected—the capture of Cadiz by British sailors and soldiers in 1596, the capture of Gibraltar in 1704, the battle of Alexandria in 1801, and the battle of El Teb, in which Highlanders and a naval brigade offered a combined resistance to Osman Digna's army. The uniform of the periods will be reproduced, and the demonstration, in which 340 men will take part, will cost £2,300. There will be also a realistic representation of the capture of Ben in City. The tournament is a powerful aid to the popularisation of the Army, whilst the exercises of skill are an incentive to friendly rivalry in the Service. It is, moreover, one of the finest and most popular entertainments of the season.

It will be interesting to see as the upshot of the Hispano-American conflict what really is the intention of America as regards the Antilles. Many who have been in the West Indies declare that these islands must eventually fall under the sway of the United States, and it is an open secret that in the British Islands there is a large party desirous of entering into the Union, attracted by promised preferential tariffs in a conveniently near market. To those who believe that annexation is the real, if hidden, or even strenuously denied, intention lying behind the plausibly philanthropic tone assumed by Uncle Sam, the remarks of Mr. Barrett, the United States Minister at Bangkok, will appear as confirmatory of their belief. Mr. Barrett is of opinion that it is of the greatest importance to America to take the Philippines. The value of these islands is not, according to him, realised in America. They are richer and larger than Cuba, and in the hands of a strong Power they would form the key to the Far East and the Asiatic Pacific. America could either hold the Islands for commercial and strategical reasons, or—and here is the crux—negotiate with Great Britain for their exchange with her West Indian possessions, or with other Powers for reciprocal advantages. In commercial dealings with the land of wooden nutmegs the advantages are often only "reciprocal," from an American point of view. However rich and large the Philippine Islands may be their possession would not give us coaling stations in the Caribbean Sea, which we now possess and which we have recently strengthened considerably. But this suggestion, coming after the Senate's proposal to purchase the Danish West Indian Islands, shows which way the wind blows in Columbia. It may be remarked that whilst the climate of the Antilles is not favourable to the white man, that of the Philippines has a still less enviable reputation.

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.
Good Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

Sore Throats.
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'CONDY.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to The Throat Hospital.
Gargle with CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

NOTICES.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the new chronic cases

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
TRADE MARK
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.
It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."
British Medical Journal.

for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.
AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

OF
HUNTLY BLEND
ALL MERCHANTS
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.
Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE.
There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 5/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.
There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD *is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.* *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manor the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder
PATENTED
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

S. & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste
WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added. Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE

NEURALGIA GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

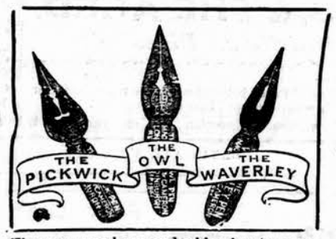
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspaper

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Stations.



They come as boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES.
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 15th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Bernard's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Sol Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

SMELLING FLASK 8801

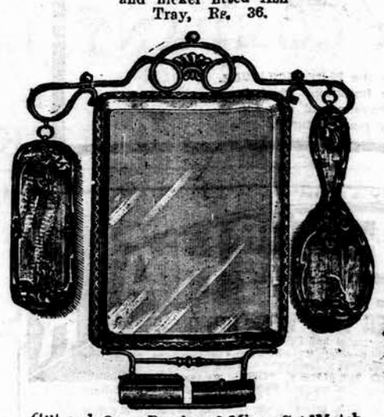
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.

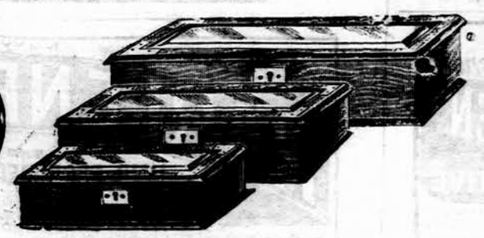
Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

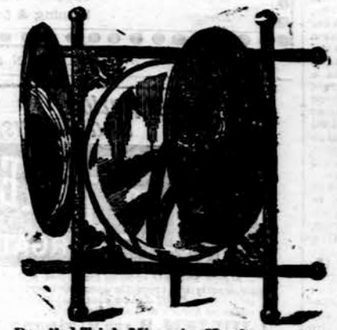
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.



Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 58.

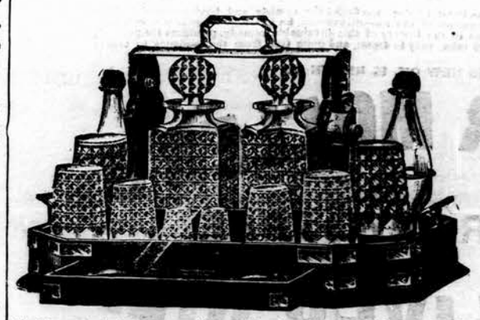


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.

Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games. Chess, Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

LAMPS! LAMPS! DITMAR LAMPS!!!

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

SEASON 1897.

No. 779.
Splendid Drawing or Dining Room Hanging Lamp, fitted with the renowned DITMAR LEX BURNER No. 1 and Storm shade.

A REAL BEAUTY.

250 CANDLES.

No. 6006.
5 Light Chandelier, very strong, especially suitable for Churches, large Halls, Factories, Messes, &c. &c., at remarkably low price.
Also 2 Light, 3 Light and 4 Light Chandeliers of the same pattern kept in Stock.

250 CANDLES.

No. 7936.
WALL BRACKET Polished Brass with Cut-Glass Fount and Storm Proof fitting.

No. 6747.
Office Table Lamp, reliable Storm-proof, with best Roundwick burner; at cheapest price.

THE METEOR LANTERN
GREATEST SUCCESS

No. 1396-97.
The Meteor Lantern is the best Lantern in the world; strongly built of not much weight, and giving a powerful light; it is really the kind of Lantern everybody wants here in India for Household and Camp.

THE METEOR LANTERN
GREATEST SUCCESS

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, Paris
Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Suffering From Pain

is spoiling thousands of lives. The racking, torturing pain of rheumatism is almost the worst with which humanity is afflicted. In its aggravated state it leaves little in life that seems worth while, so wretched are the sufferers from its ravages.

Yet much, even most of this suffering is unnecessary. Rheumatism, obstinate, aggravated cases, yields readily to the healing power of

Little's Oriental Balm

Thousands have tried it, and are to-day enjoying health and freedom from pain through its effective ministrations. The letters of these people, telling of their freedom from the bondage of suffering are the best advertisements Oriental Balm that ever have or ever could be written.

If you are a sufferer, suffer no longer. Oriental Balm is easily applied, and its work is sure.

Price, 1 Re. a bottle.

To be had of chemists and patent medicine vendors all over the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs with

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched: simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/- post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Times Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 3, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C. Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.